Volume 164 No. 18

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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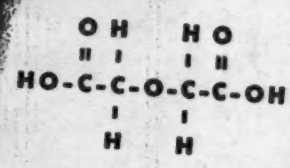

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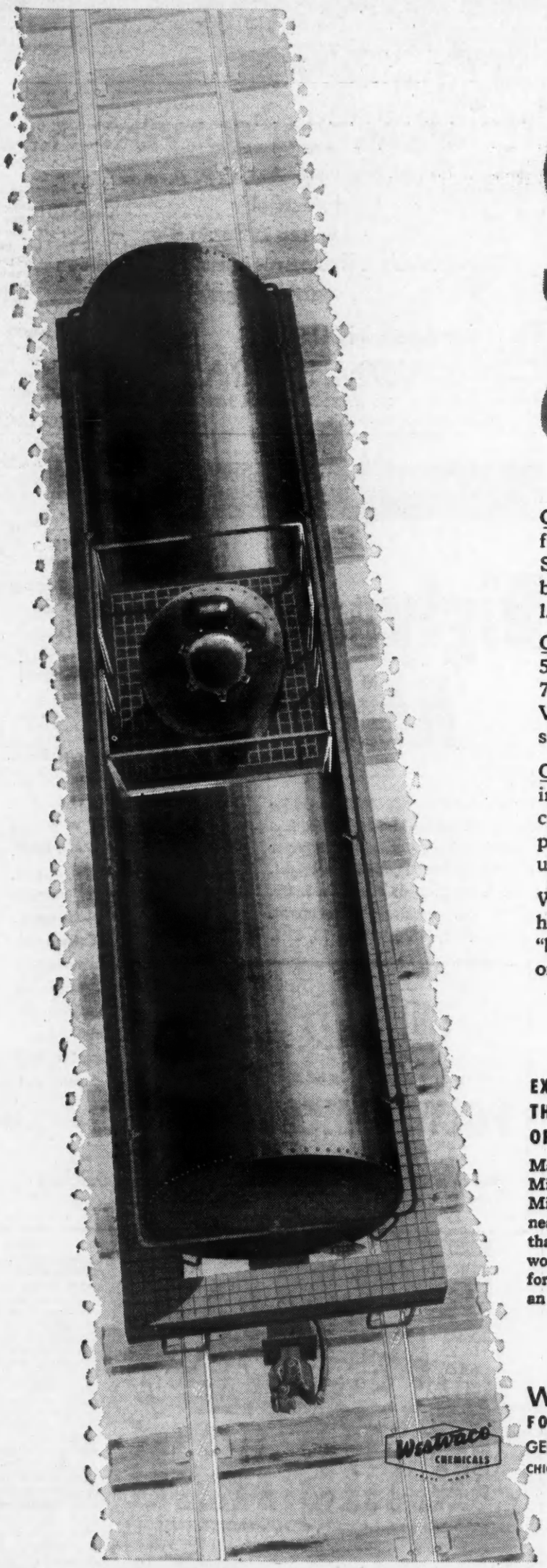

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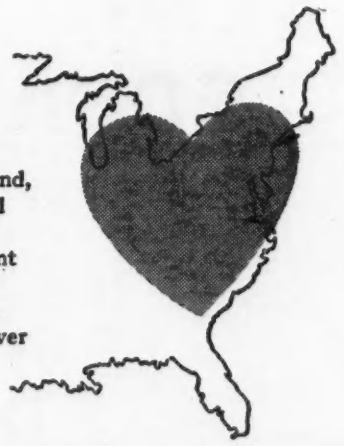

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Potash Deliveries Up In First Nine Months

During the first nine months of 1953, total deliveries by United States potash producers and importers amounted to 2,445,411 tons of potash salts containing 1,425,351 tons K_2O, an increase of 10 percent in salts and 11 percent in K_2O over the corresponding period in 1952, according to the American Potash Institute.

Potash for agricultural use in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii amounted to 1,345,752 tons K_2O contained in 2,317,234 tons of salts of which 2,098,853 tons were muriate of potash, 4,711 tons manure salts, and 213,670 tons sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. This represents an increase of 9 percent in salts and an increase of 11 percent in K_2O.

Deliveries to the chemical industry totaled 126,067 tons of muriate of potash and sulphate of potash, containing an equivalent of 78,318 tons K_2O, an increase of 28 percent in salts and in K_2O over 1952. Exports outside of North America amounted to 2,110 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 1,281 tons K_2O, a decrease of 62 percent in salts and 64 percent in K_2O under the same period in 1952.

The seven major American potash producers delivered 673,823 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 396,582 tons K_2O during the third quarter of 1953, an increase of over 1 percent in salts and nearly 3 percent in K_2O over the comparable period in 1952. Agricultural deliveries in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii amounted to 635,728 tons of salts, equivalent to 372,911 tons K_2O, comprised of 579,374 tons of muriate of potash, 701 tons of manure salts, and 55,653 tons sulphate of potash and potash-magnesia.

The chemical industry took 37,825 tons of muriate of potash and sulphate of potash, containing an equivalent of 23,502 tons K_2O. Exports outside of North America amounted to 270 tons of salts containing 169 tons K_2O.

Dept. of Commerce Chief Swears in Two Assistants

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks last week administered the oath of office to Lothair Teetor, an Indiana business executive, as assistant Secretary of Commerce for domestic affairs. The Secretary also presided over the swearing in of Carl F. Oechsle, a Massachusetts business executive, as deputy assistant Secretary of Commerce for domestic affairs.

Minerals, Metals Committee Is Established by Eisenhower

President Eisenhower last week set up a cabinet committee of members, headed by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay to prepare and recommend a national policy relating to the production and utilization of minerals and metals. Other members are Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, and Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

In a letter to Secretary McKay, the President emphasized the importance of prudent use and development of domestic mineral resources, and stated that the country must make sure that it has available mineral raw materials adequate to meet any contingency during the uncertain years ahead.

"Chronic shortages of many minerals and metals have plagued us during every emergency," he declared, "and the strength to meet any new crisis in large measure will depend on our ability to obtain these materials in sufficient amounts. The problem is compounded, of course, by the ever-growing requirements of an expanding economy."

Mr. Eisenhower noted the fact that the Tariff Commission, at the request of congress, is now investigating imports of lead and zinc and is to file its report on the question of imposing duties on these metals by next March 31. He asked the cabinet committee to complete its study well before that date.

Tidelands Objection Period Established by High Court

The Supreme Court of the United States last week allowed forty days within which objections may be filed against the motion of the state of Alabama challenging the validity of the submerged lands law, which congress passed earlier this year to end the tidelands oil controversy.

Alabama asked for the right to bring suit in the court against the law in a motion made several weeks ago and named four states and four individuals as defendants—Texas, Louisiana, Florida and California, and Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, and Ivy Baker Priest, Treasurer of the United States.

The four officials are concerned with administration of the tidelands and of $62,000,000 in royalties and revenues impounded by the United States when the title to the tidelands was in controversy.

GATT Nations Urged to Reduce Tariffs an Additional 30 Percent

A further reduction of 30 percent or more in the tariffs of all countries which are parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was proposed by France at the eighth session of GATT, which closed October 24 at Geneva, Switzerland.

Member countries agreed to consider the proposal and report at the next session, to be held October 14, 1954.

In preparation for a general review of the operations and provisions of the general agreement late next year, the contracting parties also decided to extend the life of individual tariff concessions provided for in the agreement for another eighteen months, and voted to permit Japan to participate in future deliberations on a provisional basis.

The French plan is now being drawn up in general outline by the American delegation and will be submitted for consideration to the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy as an illustration of a "line of thinking and possible approach to the problem of tariff reduction," according to the State department.

Hearings Opened Last Week

This commission, made up of members of congress and appointees of the President, opened its first series of hearings October 23 to gather the views of various national trade, labor, farm and consumer organizations on the proper foreign trade policy for the United States. The views of the chemical industry will be contained in statements to be submitted at a later date by the Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

In broad outline, the French plan would provide that the import trade of participating countries would be divided into a number of sectors, say ten or fifteen, and that the average tariff rates within each sector would be reduced by ten percent in each year for the first three years of the plan. The choice of items for reduction within any sector would be at the discretion of each participating country except that rates above a certain prescribed level (ceiling rates) would be reduced to that level.

Special Relief Possible

Special relief from the mandatory committment to reduce the high rates on any specific product to this prescribed level could be granted by the participating countries. Under the plan no reduction would be required in any sector whose average rate was below a prescribed level (floor rates) except that in such a sector the individual rate above the ceiling must be reduced to the ceiling.

Fiscal duties could be excluded from the plan and countries in the process of economic development would not have to make reductions affecting their development programs.

Concessions Modification Date

The eighteen months extension of the life of the concession in the trade agreements related to the fact that after January 1, 1954, countries could, through the use of Article XXVIII, of the agreement,

—*Continued on page 43*

Cottonseed Crushings Seen At Another Production Peak

On the basis of past averages, cottonseed crushings in the 1953-54 marketing year may reach 5,600,000 tons, the third highest production level on record, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' 1954 cotton outlook report. Past records show that this total was exceeded only in 1949-50 when crushings amounted to 5,712,000 tons and in 1937-38 when they amounted to 6,326,000 tons.

Production of by-products from the 1953-54 cottonseed crush is expected to be as follows:—Crude oil, 1,866,000 pounds; cake and meal, 2,736,000 tons; hulls, 1,228,000 tons, and linters, 1,800,000 bales. The 1952-53 cottonseed crush of 5,526,000 tons produced 1,812,000 pounds of crude oil, 2,656,000 tons of cake and meal, 1,192,000 tons of hulls, and 1,785,000 bales of linters.

Stocks of cottonseed products at the beginning of the new marketing year were much larger than a year earlier. Stocks of refined and crude cottonseed oil at oil mills, factories, and warehouses were equivalent to about 1,021,000 pounds on August 1, 1953, compared with 457,000 pounds on August 1, 1952. Stocks of cake and meal amounted to 91,500 tons against 45,100 tons, hulls 48,200 tons against 24,600 tons and linters 1,023,374 bales against 547,710 bales.

Of the cottonseed oil stocks, 782,000,000 pounds, or 77 percent of all stocks at oil mills, factories, and warehouses, were held by the Commodity Credit Corporation on August 1, 1953. The bureau stated that the stocks at oil mills are only a small part of the total carryover, but data on stocks at other locations are not available.

Hoover Commission Adds More Task Force Chairmen

The appointment of four additional chairmen of task forces to carry on the activities of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was announced last week by former President Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission.

Chauncey McCormick, of Chicago, will be chairman of the task force on medical services, which will study and report on the various medical activities performed by different branches of the government. Mr. McCormack has had wide experience in serving on the boards of various private, charitable and other institutions. Mr. Hoover said that the doctors and hospital experts consulted as to this task force recommend a lay chairman and considered Mr. McCormack outstandingly fitted for this position.

Other task force chairmen appointed were:—Paul Grady, of Price Waterhouse & Co., Chicago, as chairman of the task force on lending agencies; J. Howard Stewart, former president of American Institute of Accountants, as chairman of the task force on budgeting and accounting, and James P. Binns, former executive in several hotel enterprises as chairman of the task force on management of subsistence in federal services to the armed forces.

Distribution Group Invited To Commerce Dept. Meeting

The National Distribution Council, an advisory group on marketing and services, has been invited to meet with Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and other officials of the department in Washington on November 17.

Secretary Weeks said, in a letter of invitation, that he was eager to have the advice and assistance of the group at a time when the department is formulating plans and programs which deal with distribution.

Chemical Firms Issued Certificates of Necessity

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for ninety-four new or expanded facilities amounting to $295,327,877, including several projects in the area of the chemical industry, were issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization during the period October 8 through 21, it was announced last week. The chemical projects were:—

Coke and coal chemicals — Bethlehem Steel Company, for a plant at Steelton, Pa., involving an investment of $6,845,000, of which 55 percent was allowed for rapid tax amortization.

Polyvinyl butyral film and styrene moulding compounds — Monsanto Chemical Company, for facilities at Springfield, Mass., involving an investment of $4,184,000. The company was allowed accelerated amortization of 45 percent of $3,504,000 invested in the facilities for styrene moulding compounds and 50 percent of the remaining $680,000 invested in polyvinyl butyral film.

With the certificates announced, accelerated tax amortization amounting to $28,492,650,000 has now been granted for 18,245 new or expanded facilities. Of this amount, 60 percent, or $17,153,028,000, is eligible for rapid amortization.

Commerce Department, SBA Join In Program to Aid Small Business

Cooperative arrangements to strengthen government assistance to small business and to prevent wasteful duplication of activities in that field were announced last week by the Department of Commerce and the small Business Administration. The steps to be taken were outlined in the following joint statement issued by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and SBA administrator William D. Mitchell:—

"The administration, through its departments and agencies, is developing stability and growth of small business and advance the interests of its millions of proprietors, workers and customers.

Define Areas of Service

"The Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration are taking additional steps jointly to assist small business by defining their areas of special service, consolidating other services into cooperative efforts, and making available through their respective agencies in Washington and in the field technical, scientific, economic and other information, advice and specific services of value to small business.

"In addition to expanding government services to the nation's small business concerns, the cooperative arrangement is directed at saving the taxpayers' money by preventing wasteful duplication and overlapping of functions of the two agencies. Under the cooperative arrangement, the Department of Commerce will make available to the Small Business Administration, for further dissemination to small business, the vast reservoir of business information, statistics and advice compiled by the Department of Commerce and it specialized industry, commodity and other operating divisions.

SBA to Report to Commerce Dept.

"SBA, in turn, will inform the Department of Commerce of the results of its operations and activities with small business, particularly in the field of procurement assistance and loans, so that plans and policies can be developed which will promote the economic growth and stability of the nation's entire business community.

"For the Department of Commerce, details of this cooperative arrangement will be handled by the small business staff of the Business and Defense Services Administration. SBA will designate an officer to serve as liaison with this Department of Commerce unit, thereby minimizing points of contact."

FTC Post to Markham

Dr. Jesse W. Markham who currently is teaching economics at Princeton University, has been unanimously chosen acting director of the bureau of industrial economics of the Federal Trade Commission it was announced by the commission last week. He will take up his duties with the commission December 18, replacing Dr. Corwin Edwards who is on leave for a year as guest lecturer at Cambridge University in England.

NFA Outlines Agenda For November Meeting

How to encourage more widespread adoption of recommended fertilization practices will be studied by members of the National Fertilizer Association during the annual fall convention, to be held November 16 through 18 at the Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

On November 15 there will be an executive committee meeting and on the following day the board of directors will meet. The general meeting will get under way on November 17, with Louis Ware, president of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, and chairman of the association's board of directors, presiding.

Papers to be presented during the first day of the general meeting will include:—"Broadening the Base of the Fertilizer Market," by W. R. Allstetter, vice-president of NFA; "Fertilizer—A Cornerstone for Community Development," by Raymond Rosson, County Agent at Jonesboro, Tenn., and "Putting Agricultural Research to Work," by C. M. Ferguson, Director of Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. In the evening there will be a cocktail party tendered by Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, Atlanta, and the annual fall banquet and entertainment.

On November 18 there will be a meeting of the committee on publications, to be followed by another general meeting. J. Roger Deas, Atlantic division representative of American Can Company, New York, will speak on "Selling—The American Way," and Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia will speak on "What's Ahead for the American Farmer."

Foreign Economic Policy Conference Series Slated

Members of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Clarence B. Randall, will shortly confer with high United States officials abroad and with representatives of intergovernmental organizations and groups concerned with international economic problems, Chairman Randall has announced.

The commission plans to have two series of meetings, the first of which will be held in Paris, France, November 9 through 12. There in addition to meeting United States ambassadors and other American officials in Europe, the group anticipates conferring with representatives from the Organization for European Economc Cooperation, the European Coal and Steel Community, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

At a later date, it is anticipated that the commission will confer in Washington, D. C. with representatives of various International organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations, and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States.

The consultations, which are to be private, will be concerned generally with international economic policies and their relationship to the political and military strength of the free world.

Witco Names John Wishnick Vice-President of Production

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has named John H. Wishnick, formerly superintendent of its Chicago plant, vice-president in charge of production, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Wishnick has been succeeded in Chicago by John V. Roach.

The new production vice-president became superintendent at Chicago in 1952, having served two years as manager of Continental Carbon Company's oil black division at Westlake, La. Assistant superintendent at Chicago since 1952, Mr. Roach joined Witco in 1948 as a chemical engineer.

Geigy Company Merges Into Geigy Chemical Corp.

Geigy Company, Inc., New York, has merged into its affiliate, Geigy Chemical Corporation.

Geigy Company is a subsidiary of J. R. Geigy, S. A., Basle, Switzerland. Geigy Chemical Corporation, uder whose name the business will now be conducted, is a holding corporation with interests in Geigy Chemical Company and Alrose Chemical Company. Geigy's expanding operations will be carried on by newly-created divisions, Geigy Dyestuffs, Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, Geigy Pharmaceutieals, and Patent Licenssing & Service Division.

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Reichhold Chemical Tells Expansion Program Plans

A $10,000,000 over-all expansion program for Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has been announced by Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of the board.

The program calls for the improvement and enlargement of production facilities in all twelve of Reichhold's domestic plants with an eye toward producing basic chemicals and selling them to industry. Such products as phenol, maleic and phthalic anhydride, formaldehyde and pentaerythritol will be manufactured by Reichhold to augment its outside purchases.

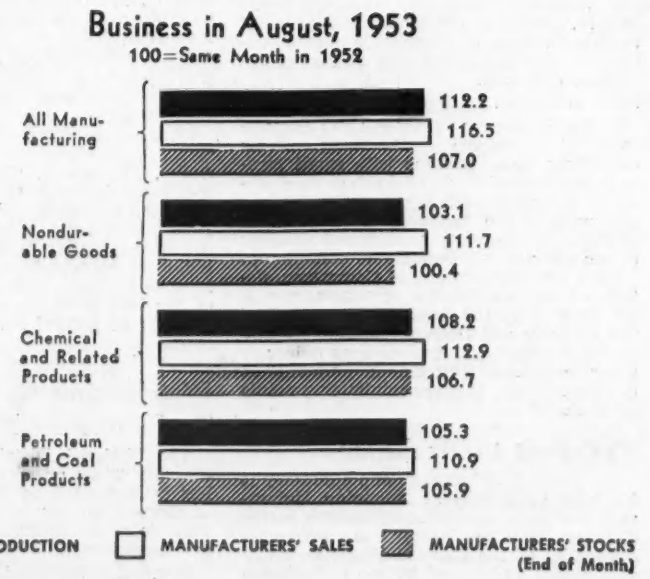
Inaugurating the program will be a $3,000,000 expansion of Reichhold's Tuscaloosa, Ala., plant for the production of 5,000,000 pounds of pentaerythritol and 30,000,000 pounds of formaldehyde, both components of RCI's synthetic resins.

Mathieson Chemical Seeks Control of Reaction Motors

Thomas S. Nichols, president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, announced last week that, following discussions with some of the principal stockholders and the management of Reaction Motors, Inc., Mathieson will offer to purchase up to 50 percent of the stock of Reaction Motors.

It is expected that part of this stock interest will be acquired from existing stockholders on calls for tenders, and the balance will be purchased from Reaction Motors. In both cases, Mathieson will offer to pay a price of $16 per share.

Mr. Nichols said that Mathieson's purpose in acquiring a substantial stock interest in Reaction Motors is to further its present association with that company in the field of rocket propulsion and related areas involving advanced chemical processes.



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Price Index Drops Again

The overall OPD price index was off for the second week, dropping 0.08 point to stand at 105.92. Leading the decline was the essential oils market, where clove, ginger, lemongrass and palmarosa oils, together with rue, petitgrain, patchouli and vetiver were reduced. Citronellol and linalyl acetate were also lowered in this market. The section's advances included cananga and cardamom oils. The petroleum derivatives market showed advances in kerosene and fuel oil. A reduction in the group was noted for gasoline.

Copal and dammar gums were stronger among protective coatings materials. Items lowered in the section were Argentine casein and lemon shellac. The leather and textile chemicals market was without feature. Carnauba and ouricury waxes were among item raised in the fats and waxes group. Increases in this market also included coconut, oleic, stearic and tallow acids, together with coconut and menhaden oils. The market's reductions were made in copra, lard, linseed meal, olticica, peanut and tung oils.

Potassium stannate, sodium stannate and other tin salts, as well as tin metal, underwent advances in the heavy chemicals group. There were no declines in this market. An upward trend was noted for dried blood in the agricultural chemicals market, where reductions were limited to pyrethrum liquid. Botanical drugs advanced included buchu leaves, cascara sagrada bark, African ginger and Polish poppy. Zanzibar cloves and Indian fennel seed were the items lowered. The drug and fine chemicals market had no price advanes and recorded a single decline in castor beans.

Except for eight changes in botanicals listed on page 63, price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market report will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, coconut, fatty, 1¾c. per lb. (87).
Oleic, 1c. per lb. (87).
Stearic, 1c. per lb. (87).
Tallow, 1c. per lb. (87).
hydrog., ¾c. per lb. (87).
Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia (44).
Cobalt, metal, 20c. per lb.
Oxide, 71-72% Co., 20c. per lb. (83).
Gum, copal, Manila, DBB, ½c. per lb. (83).
Philippine pale chips, ½c. per lb. (83).
Dammar, El, batu, bold, 1½c. per lb. (83).
nubs and chips, ½c. per lb.
Oil, cananga, nat., 10c. per lb. (65).
rectified, 40c. per lb.
Cardamom, $1.50 per lb. (65).
Coconut, ref., 1c. per lb. (87).
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb. (87).
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb. (87).
Petroleum, fuel oil, No. 2, New York Harbor, ¼c. per gal. (46).
Diesel, New York, ¼c. per gal. (46).
Kerosene, New York Harbor, ¼c. per gal. (46).
Potassium stannate, .04c. per lb. (36).
Sodium stannate, .04c. per lb. (36).
Tin chloride, .06c. per lb. (36).
Crystals, .05c. per lb.
Metal, 2c. per lb.
Sulphate, .06c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, .05c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, yellow, 1c. per lb. (87).
Ouricury, 1c. per lb. (87).

Prices Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ¾c. per lb. (83).
Castor beans, $2 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil (53).
Citronellol, 5c. per lb. (65).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (87).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., Gulf Coast, ¼c. per gal. (46).
nat., Group 3, 26-70 octane, ½c. per gal.
Lard, 2½c. per lb. (87).
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose oil, 90-92%, $5 per lb. (65).
ex petitgrain oil, 45c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (87).
Oil, almond, sweet, USP, 6c. per lb. (65).
Castor, Braz. No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (87).
Celery seed, 75c. per lb. (65).
Clove, USP, 50c. per lb. (65).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (87).
Ginger, $1 per lb. (65).
Lemongrass, 3c. per lb. (65).
Neroli, petale, $1.50 per lb. (65).
Oiticica, ½c. per lb. (87).
Orange, sweet, exp., Cal., 2c. per lb. (65).
Palmarosa, 65c. per lb. (65).
Patchouli, 25c. per lb. (65).
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb. (87).
Petitgrain, South American, 5c. per lb. (65).
Rue, 10c. per lb. (65).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (87).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, 1c. per lb. (87).
Vetiver, Bourbon, 20c. per lb. (65).
Haitian, $1.50 per lb. (65).
Pyrethrum liquid, 20 to 1, 20c. per gal. (44).
Shellac, lemon, superfine, 1c. per lb. (83).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (87).

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Oct. 30, 1953	Oct. 23, 1953	Oct. 31, 1952
105.92	*106.0	109.39

*Revised.

DDT Price Advanced

The market for DDT continued a period of readjustment last week and late Friday afternoon another producer announced that it had withdrawn its schedule and would advance to 27 cents a pound for bags, carlot, effective today.

Flaxseed World Output Seen Higher for 1953

World production of flaxseed in 1953 is forecast at 133,100,000 bushels, on the basis of early crop indications available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This volume of output would be an increase of almost 1,500,000 bushels or 1 percent from the 1952 crop, revised downward to 131,700,000 bushels. Moreover, it would be a harvest of approximately the average prewar level but about 4 percent above the average postwar level.

The outlook for a larger production of flaxseed is explained largely by the 26 percent increase expected in the United States and by the 12 percent increase in India. In contrast, Canada's production is expected to be down 17 percent and Argentina's may drop by roughly 20 percent, it was said.

North American Output Up

Because of the sharp expansion foreseen in the United States, total North American flaxseed output is expected to be up 12 percent. The area indicated for harvest this year in the United States is 1,100,000 acres larger than in 1952. Hot, dry weather in August, however, reduced the yield prospects. According to September 1 indications, the crop will be 39,000,000 bushels against 31,000,000 last year. Reduced acreages account primarily for the smaller outturn expected in Canada and Mexico.

On the basis of sketchy information, this year's flaxseed harvest in Europe is down possibly 500,000 bushels. This is attributed primarily to the sharp decline in Sweden's crop and the marked decline that probably occurred in the Netherlands. Production in Asia should be up about 1,600,000 bushels since India's crop

—Continued on page 94

Rohm & Haas Co. Elects Haas Executive Vice-Pres.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has announced that Dr. F. Otto Haas has been elected executive vice-president of the company.

Dr. Haas started as a research chemist with the firm. After naval service during World War II he returned to handle assignments in the production and sales divisions. For the past two years his major activities have been in the chemicals and plastics sales division. He has been a director of the company since 1948. In 1951 he was named a vice-president and member of the executive committee of the board of directors.

Sumner Names Buffum To Board of Directors

Albert C. Buffum has been elected to the board of directors of Sumner Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Buffum is director of chemical operations of Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind., of which Sumner is a subsidiary. Before joining Miles, Mr. Buffum was associated with E. B. Badger & Sons Company.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, November 1, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The three-month trend to lower industrial activity continued during October, as reports of purchasing executives show order books declined again. However, the gap separating the levels of the falling orders and production, which has been expanding in recent months, shows a tendency to contract in October, as more production cuts are reported. The general comment is that these downward movements are not drastic, being more of a tapering-off than a slide. Prices are tending to level out, showing more weakness than strength. Sales efforts are being stepped up sharply.

Unworked inventories of purchased materials are lower. Nearby availability and improved vendor performance are on the increase. Employment is reported lower for the second consecutive month. Buying policy runs predominantly to sixty days and under. Over-all credit conditions are good. Few distress signs are apparent over the country. Purchasing agents are not pessimistic on conditions for the fourth quarter; in fact, their late October attitude is one of cautious optimism.

Commodity Prices

Industrial material prices during October reflect more of a trend to level out, with 74 percent reporting no important changes up or down for the month. Competition in fabricated parts is much sharper. Larger quantity discounts are reported and some price protection. Escalation is fast disappearing. Freight absorption and elimination of premiums in negotiations for steel are more generally reported. Price has become increasingly more important than delivery, to many buyers.

Inventories

Purchased stocks of production and service materials continue the down trend of the past several months. The accent is on turnover rather than additional protective inventory. Warehouse supplies are ample and service is rapid, supporting the growing tendency of buyers to place small orders frequently. Liquidation of surplus and substitute materials, purchased when standard items were unavailable, is being stepped up. Quality improvement is noted. Many new items are being offered.

Employment

Lower payrolls are reported by one-third of the committee for October—the largest number reporting that condition since January, 1952. Production cutbacks are given as the principal reason, though several areas report strikes and seasonal changes. Skilled operators and clerical help, in short supply for many months, are now more available.

Buying Policy

Purchasing agents' views of future markets continue to favor short-range commitments. Hand-to-mouth to sixty-day coverage is the predominant policy. Reduced production schedules, receding orders, tight inventory control and lack of confidence in the general price structure are reported in support of this most conservative buying position.

Specific Commodity Changes

Price movements up and down have held within a narrow band during October, with reductions outnumbering in-

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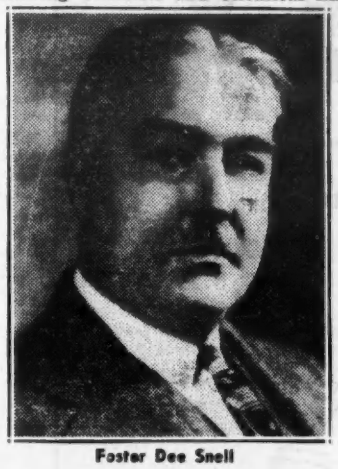
Consulting Chemists Again Choose Snell as President

Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has been re-elected president of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engi-



Foster Dee Snell

neers, it was announced at the annual meeting last week.

Others re-elected include:—Vice-president, Abraham Taub, consulting chemists, College of Pharmacy, New York; secretary, Thomas P. Kearney, director, Industrial Testing Laboratories, New York, and treasurer, Percy E. Landolt, Landolt & Whitney, New York.

Chosen councilors for three years were:—Carl Bussow, A. W. Dow, Inc., New York; Charles Davidoff, consulting chemical engineer, New York; Harry W. Dippel, president, Stillwell & Gladding, Inc., New York; Henry L. Shuldener, president,

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Gulf Sulphur Plans Stock Offering of 700,000 Shares

Gulf Sulphur Corporation, North Kansas City, Mo., last week filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission seeking registration of 700,000 shares of convertible preferred and participating stock (10 cents par) to be offered for public sale "as a speculation" as $10 per share. Peter Morgan & Co., the underwriter, has agreed to offer the stock on a "best efforts" basis and will receive $1.50 per share selling commission.

The company was organized in 1951 for the purpose of exploring for, developing, producing and selling sulphur, through its subsidiary, Compania de Azufre Veracruz, S. A., a Mexican corporation. The major portion of the financing will be used for the erection of a Frasch process sulphur plant on the Mezquital concessions or the cost of constructing other facilities to produce sulphur by the Frasch process. Insofar as necessary, the proceeds will also be used to pay corporate expenses of the company and for development of the concessions.

Novadel-Agene Proposes Wallace & Tiernan Merger

A merger of Novadel-Agene Corporation, Belleville, N.J., with Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., of the same city, has been recommended by directors of the former company. Result of the proposed merger would be to diversify the business and to add the engineering and equipment lines of Wallace & Tiernan to the chemical activities of Novadel. The new firm would be known as Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.

Wallace & Tiernan has 824,876 shares of capital stock outstanding and also owns 195,968 shares of the 470,018 shares of Novadel outstanding. The proposed merger would result in a total of 1,181,414 shares of capital stock outstanding. Wallace & Tiernan's business during the first six months of 1953 was reported at $10,800,000, Novadel had sales of $10,700,000 during the same period. The new company would expand its activities into new fields, including pharamceuticals, the directors stated.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Agricultural experts of the government have been looking into the crystal ball for the past week at their annual outlook conference in Washington, trying to figure out what next year holds in store for the farmers and consumers. Their prognostications also are of prime interest to the fertilizer and pesticide manufacturers because farmers' incomes have a pretty close relationship to the amounts spent for these and other products.

In a nut-shell, the experts view the outlook for food supplies, demand, and retail prices in 1954 as remarkably similar to the general food situation of this year. There will be enough food for everybody to continue eating 12 percent better than they did in the 1935-39 average, as they have for the past two years, and employment and consumer incomes appear likely to support another year of strong consumer demand.

On the other hand, farmers will be hard put to maintain their present income level because of burdensome surpluses and the down-trend in prices. Of course, two developments could change that picture significantly—a worsening of the drought or other unseasonal climatic conditions, and another international crisis. But on the expectation of a "normal" year in 1954, some adjustment in farm expenditures to reduced income can be looked for.

Farmers who are not heavily in debt will be able to adjust their farming operations and their living expenses to moderately lower incomes. On the other hand, young farmers, and others who have purchased, stocked, or equipped farms with small down-payments will feel the pressure to maintain operations at high levels in order to meet their interest and amortization charges in addition to other expenses. Unfortunately, in attempting to cut operating expenses they may reduce purchases of feed, fertilizer, insecticides, and other supplies to a point where gross income will be reduced more than operating expenses.

The experts are urging the farmers not to take this step. If operating expenses must be cut, the farmers would be better off in the long run to get along with less hired labor and adopt production practices that will increase efficiency. How many can be educated or convinced that this is the way out for them, however, remains to be seen. The fertilizer and pesticide salesmen would appear to have their jobs cut out for them.

Chemical Division Back Home

The chemical division of the Department of Commerce is back on familiar ground again. Last week the entire staff was moved out of the new GAO building, from whence it operated during the Korean crisis to tie in the chemical industry with the defense program, and is now

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Antibiotics Progress Is Noted at Symposium

More than 100 papers from outstanding authorities were presented at the three-day symposium on the latest scientific research in the field of antibiotic drugs, which was held in Washington, D. C., last week under the joint auspices of the division of antibiotics of the Food and Drug Administration and the *Journal of Antibiotics and Chemotherapy*. The last previous conference of this nature was held in 1947 when antibiotic drug production was just beginning to hit its postwar stride.

Welcomed to the meeting by Dr. Chester S. Keefer, assistant to the Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs, of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the attending delegates were given the theme of the conference by Dr. Henry Welch, chief of the FDA antibiotic division, who described the meeting in the following statement:—

"This symposium should help greatly to orient the scientific worker on the present status of antibiotics therapy and development. Ten years ago penicillin was the only antibiotic known to medical practice, and its use was confined to battlefield casualties. There was none available for civilian patients. Today there are numerous antibiotics, accounting for more than one-half of all prescriptions written in this country.

Decade Called 'Antibiotic Era'

"The past ten years may well go down in medical history as the 'Antibiotic Era,' based upon what these drugs have done to minimize human suffering and extend the life span," Dr. Welch added.

He cited the fact that primary syphilis has been so reduced in this country that "it has become very difficult to find cases for clinical study"; that the fatality rate for penumococcic pneumonia has been cut to an all-time low of less than five percent; that fifty percent of the subacute bacterial endocarditis cases no longer prove fatal; and that operations for acute mastoiditis are almost a thing of the past.

"These are only a few outstanding examples of the contributions to health made by the antibiotic drugs," Dr. Welch said. "Today we are seeing the development of an important economic contribution through the use of antibiotics for promoting healthy, rapid growth of swine and poultry. In the feeding of chickens the time from hatching to marketing may be cut as much as four weeks by use of antibiotic-treated feedstuffs. This savings is increased by reduction of losses from disease as well as more rapid growth, savings in feed, and more rapid marketing."

Problems of Antibiotics

Dr. Welch pointed out that it would be unrealistic to say that the antibiotics have not also brought their problems, such as the problems of human sensitivity to the drugs and the development of strains of

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Virginia-Carolina Absorbs Tobacco By-Products Corp.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Louisville, Ky., formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., has been dissolved as a separate corporation and absorbed as the Black Leaf Products Division of the parent company. Joseph A. Howell, Virginia-Carolina president, said the company will continue to market pest control products under the Black Leaf trademark, with production and sales operating being merged with those of Virginia-Carolina.

C. Bruce Rennie will continue to direct the insecticide activities of the firm as general manager of the new division. James R. Arthur will serve as assistant to general manager. James W. Schofield will be manager of the production department, James M. Merritt will be sales manager, and Arthur W. Galloway will be manager of products development. Virginia-Carolina became sole owner of the Louisville firm on December 31, 1947, having been majority stockholder since 1919.

Thompson to Devote Time To Union Carbide Duties

H. Earle Thompson has resigned as vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, in order to devote his full time to his responsibilities as vice-president in charge of engineering for the parent company, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. L. J. Bowditch, vice-president of Carbide & Carbon, will take up the responsibilities relinquished by Mr. Thompson and will have under his direction all construction and design for the company.

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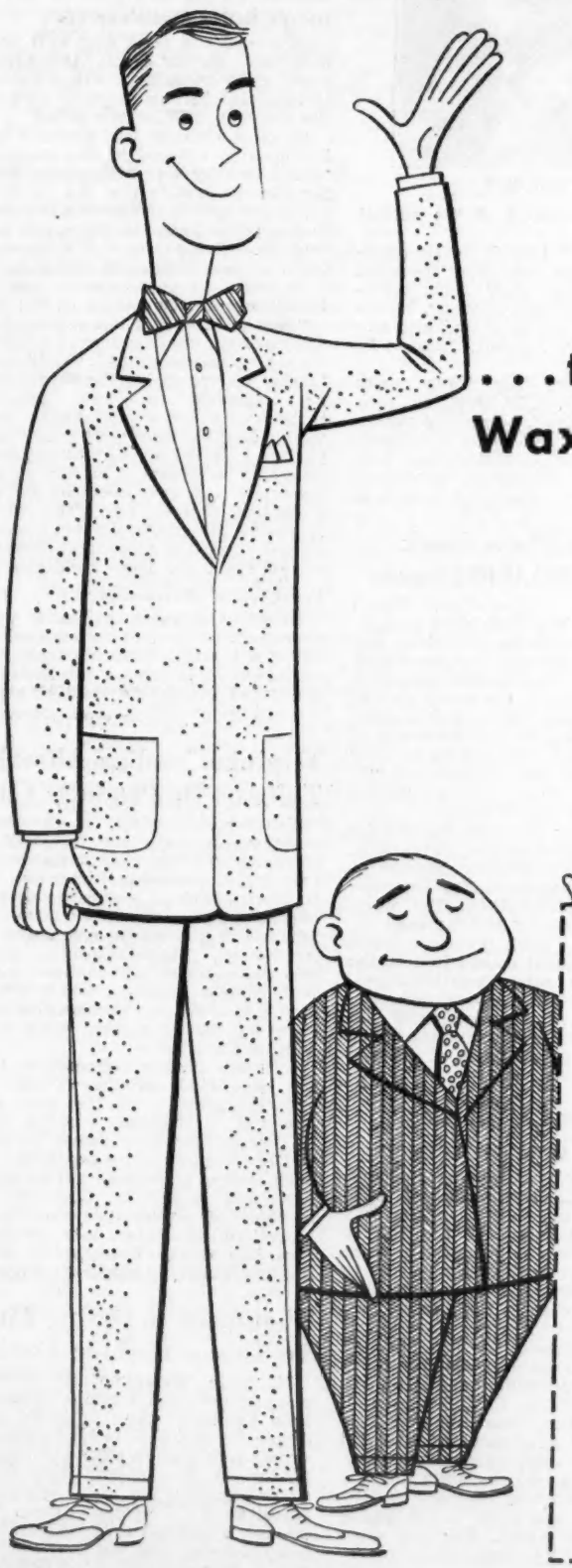

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Sheraton-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 4-7.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, research and development section, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., November 5-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 2-4.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 2-3.

American Chemical Society, division of chemical marketing and economics, joint meeting with CMRA, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-19; regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, June 28-30, 1954.

American Fair Trade Council, annual open forum and luncheon, November 17, Roosevelt hotel, New York.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 7-9.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13, 1954.

American Water Works Association, Seattle, Wash., May 23-28, 1954.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28, 1954.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27, 1954.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall meeting, Lexington hotel, New York, November 12.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, November 30-December 5.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Toronto and Montreal, February 25-26, 1954; annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23, 1954.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with ACS division of Chemical marketing and economics, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-19.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, winter meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 19, 1954; annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 17-18, 1954.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 4, 1954.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., November 12-13.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting and professional conferences, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 18-19.

Industrial Research Institute, award dinner, San Francisco, April 22, 1954.

Manufacturing Chemists association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 24.

Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11, 1954.

National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 16-18.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1-5, 1954.

Proprietary Association, foreign trade committee dinner meeting, November 17, Biltmore hotel, New York; executive committee meeting, December 10; scientific section-veterinary committee meeting, December 11, Biltmore hotel, New York.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual buffet dance, Plaza hotel, New York, November 13.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 10.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 10.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9.

Industrial Research Institute Medal to Go to Mervin Kelly

Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories, has been named to receive the Industrial Research Institute Medal for 1954. The medal, awarded annually since 1945, is given for "outstanding accomplishment in leadership in or management of industrial research which contributes broadly to the development of industry or the public welfare."

Announcement of the award was made by Dr. Allen Abrams, president, at the institute's fall meeting in Detroit, Mich., last week. Official presentation of the medal will be made at an institute dinner to be held on April 22 in San Francisco.

Botanical Drug Collections Ample For Coverage of 1953-54 Contracts

By Leroi de Caisse

Mr. de Caisse, a former OPD market editor, has for many years made an annual report on botanical drug collections. Now Asheville, N. C., representative for the paper, he recently made another swing through the botanical drug belt, interviewing collectors and dealers in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Following are his findings.

Despite a summer-long scarcity coupled with indifference of labor and a severe drought in key botanical drug areas, collections this year were probably sufficient to cover 1953-54 contract commitments of collectors and dealers.

There is no surplus stock beyond contract engagements, and non-contract buyers may be caught in a supply-and-demand squeeze in the months ahead. Around Roan Mountain, drought played only a minor role in the development of drug plants, but even there botanical scarcities were reportedly numerous. Decline in the number of drug collection workers was a problem everywhere.

Volume of Drugs Collected

Opinions differed about the total volume of drugs collected. One depot manager indicated that his collection as a whole was as large and possibly larger than his total purchases during the small-crop year of 1952. He added, however, that collection was spotty and that items in greatest demand were poorly gathered. Another collector stated that his stock at the close of the season would be half his 1952 volume, and might amount to less than half his 1952 additions to stock.

Primary market warehouses were found to hold far smaller stocks this year than in previous years. Shipments moved in substantial quantities and on an exceptionally prompt basis, suggesting that new crop goods acquired against contract commitments have been going to buyers who had signed up for their requirements well in advance.

All collectors paid high prices for specially wanted drugs. Some said they usually get what they want if they pay enough money. Others indicated, however, that gatherers could not be attracted to some items—usually those in greatest demand—even at the high 1953 prices. There was general agreement that the 1953 drought, the second in two successive years, had made it impossible to get *any* collection of some items.

The drought this year was more acute than that in 1952. The city of Asheville, center of North Carolina drug collection, in September was down to a thirty-day supply of water for an area normally consuming over 10,000,000 gallons a day. Throughout the drug collection area, most towns and villages scraped bottom when it came to water. Asheville was compelled to buy water from a rayon manufacturer with a private lake, paying 3 cents per gallon and selling it to Asheville area consumers at 15 cents.

Indifference of Labor

Early in the 1953 collection season—before the drought really got under way—conditions had been unfavorable. Arrivals at the collection depots had been small and shipments from the warehouses often exceeded receipts by a substantial margin. Inhabitants of mountain areas, who normally gather drugs, this year seemed indifferent to augmenting their income by working for collectors.

One collector attributed their indifference to highway improvements. He pointed out that all states in the botanical drug belt have had substantial road improvement programs during recent years. Better roads, he continued, has brought about an expansion in bus service, thus making the mountain country a close neighbor of industrial centers.

Industrial plants adjacent to botanical drug collection depots have sprung up at an amazing rate in the past few years, he noted, adding that this industrial expansion has created high-paying jobs for young mountain men and women. Even many older folk, who formerly depended heavily on drug collection for their cash money, have been attracted to the plants, he said.

Easy access to industrial plants over modern, hard-surface roads via a new network of bus lines caused a sharp drop in the number of drug gatherers this year.

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AIChE St. Louis Meeting Expected to Draw 2,000

A record 2,000 or more persons are expected at the forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., December 13 through 16, at the Jefferson hotel. Arrangements for the meeting include technical symposia, a student program, trips to industrial plants, a ladies' program, the transaction of institute business and the presentation of professional honor awards.

There will be three sessions of general papers on chemical engineering, covering topics such as performance of packed towers and of bubble cap trays, ion exchange, a semi-commercial plant for resins, and numerous other topics.

Symposia on problems of current interest will cover the following subjects:—Productivity in chemical manufacturing, processing of coal and oil shale, distillation, industrial waste treatment, heat transfer, dust and mist collection, fundamentals of digital computors, and drying.

The student program will feature papers by student members of the AIChE and two panel discussions. The latter will cover the selection of various careers available in chemical engineering, and the transition from college to a job in industry.

A highlight of the program will be the awards banquet, at which various professional honors will be presented to this year's winners, and the newly-elected officers and directors of the Institute will be installed. During the meeting institute business will be transacted, and there will be a seminar on a questionnaire study of institute policies and the professional status of its members.

During the meeting visits are scheduled to fifteen different plants and laboratories, including: Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; Monsanto Chemical Company; National Lead Company, titanium division; Nooter Corporation; Procter & Gamble Company; Aluminum Company of America; American Zinc Company of Illinois; International Shoe Company; Socony Vacuum Oil Company; Washington University; Missouri Portland Cement Company; Granite City Steel Company, and Fisher Body Company.

SAACI Elects Nominating Committee Headed by Hiller

The Salemen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has elected a new nominating committee, headed by Paul W. Hiller of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, it was announced at SACCI's annual business meeting, held October 27 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. The group will select a new slate of association officers.

Other members of the committee, who were chosen by a mail ballot of the membership are:—Frank Fanning of Fanning Chemical Company; James E. Ferris and William J. Weed of Niagara Alkali Company; Ira Vandewater of R. W. Greeff & Co.; Stephen F. Urban of E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, and Philip J. Lobue of the Philip J. Lobue Company.

It was also revealed that SAACI will hold its first annual buffet dance for members, guests and their ladies November 13 at 8:30 p.m. at the Plaza hotel, New York. Mark Towers and his orchestra will provide the dance music, and an a la carte bar will be set up in the Palm Court. Price is $15 per couple for SAACI members and $18 for guests. Reservations may be made with John Glaze, Lamington road, Bedminster, N. J.

Soap, Glycerin Producers To Discuss Selling in Jan.

"How to Sell More . . . in '54" will be a major topic at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, scheduled for January 26 through 28, 1954, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The problem will be approached from three standpoints: What's new in cleanliness products? What's next in business trends? and What's needed in sales strategy?

The program will also include divisional meetings dealing with glycerin, fatty acids, industrial and specialty soaps. In each of these divisions, emphasis will be on analysis of user-requirements and better ways of meeting them. This year, for the first time, a full morning session will be centered on synthetic detergents.

Industry Health Parley Is Planned This Month

Some 600 management executives, physicians, engineers, toxicologists, chemists, attorneys and industrial hygienists will attend the Industrial Hygiene Foundation's eighteenth annual meeting and professional conferences, to be held at its headquarters in the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 18 and 19.

More than forty recognized authorities will address the representatives of the 360 member companies of the foundation. They will present new material in the industrial health field, and will lead discussions on specific problems encountered in a wide variety of industries. Keynote speaker at the general meeting on November 19 will be Vincent P. Ahearn, executive secretary of the National Industrial Sand Association, whose topic is "The Role of Government in the Employer-Employee Relationship."

Human Relations A Topic

The problem of human relations in the industries will receive special attention. Among other topics on the program concerning ways of improving health and human resources are noise and alcoholism. Medical, engineering, chemical-toxicological, legal and joint medical-legal conferences are scheduled for the first day. At the medical conference discussions relating to trends in industrial medicine will be led by industrial medical authorities. Subjects included are:—"The Proper Scope of Medical Care in Industry," "The Stress Disorders," "Compensation for Residual Disability," and "Problems Associated with Older Workers."

The engineering conference will include topics on "Principles of New Plant Design for Health Protection," "The London Smog of December, 1952," and discussions on new apparatus for collection of fumes from electric furnaces and on mechanical arrangements for controlling dust and fumes. The chemical-toxicological conference will present specific topics on the subject of analyses of biological materials as indices of exposures to hazardous materials.

Industrial Noise to Be Discussed

"The Meaning of the Problem of Industrial Noise to Management" will be one of the features of the legal conference. Also scheduled is a "Review of 1953 Legislative Changes in Statutes Providing Compensation for Occupational Diseases." A panel discussion on "Administration of Workmen's Compensation Laws" will comprise the medical-legal conference. Andrew Fletcher, board chairman of the foundation, will summarize the organization's activities during the past year. Mr. Fletcher is president of St. Joseph Lead Company, New York.

Cosmetic Chemists Convene In New York December 10

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its annual fall meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, December 10. Eight papers are scheduled for presentation, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

The papers will be:—"The Effect of Physical Factors on the Formation of Cosmetic Emulsions," by G. L. Stanko, W. C. Fiedler and G. J. Sperandio, Purdue University College of Pharmacy; "Polyvinylpyrrolidone: A Useful Adjunct in Cosmetics," by H. A. Shelanski and M. V. Shelanski, Industrial Toxicology Laboratories; "Chromotagrophy and Its Application to the Essential Oil and Cosmetic Industries," by Alex Post, Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Middletown, N. Y.; "A Method for a Semiquantitative Analysis of Lipsticks," by Hazel Bishop, Hazel Bishop Laboratory.

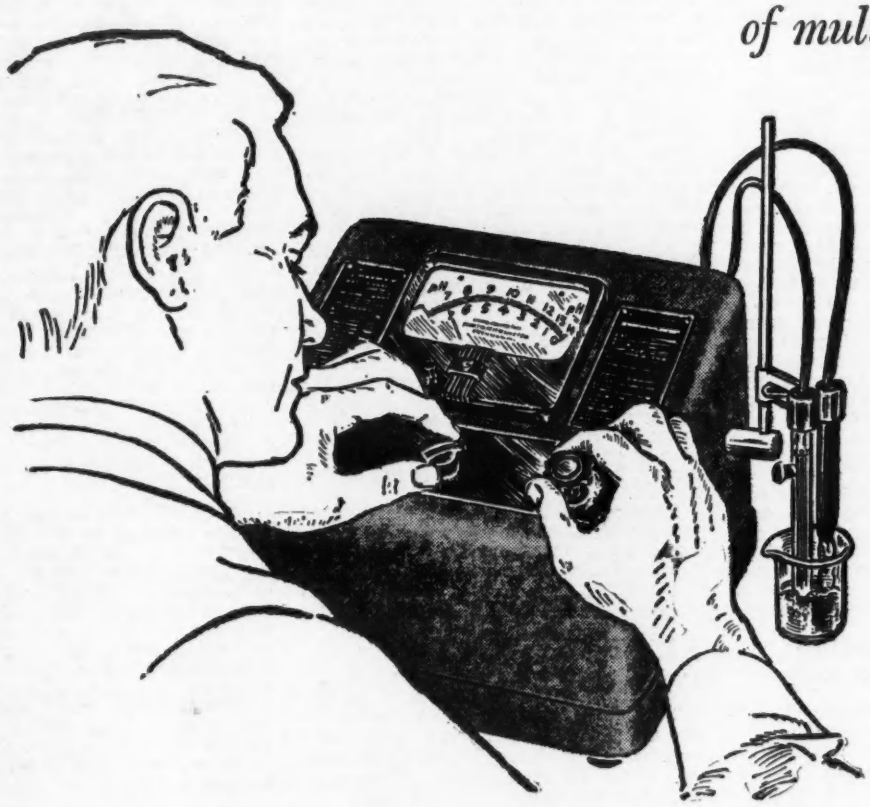
Also, "Alkylolamides in Shampoo Formulations," by H. L. Sanders and E. A. Knaggs, Ninol Laboratories, Inc.; "Newer Concepts of Lanolin Composition," by Lester I. Conrad, American Cholesterol Products, Inc., Milltown, N. J.; "Guiding Technical Research by Consumer Testing," by Norman H. Ishler, General Foods Corporation, New York, and "Chlorophylls in Cosmetics," by E. M. Burdick, American Chlorophyll Division of Strong Cobb & Co., Lake Worth, Fla.

Health Conference Nov. 4-7

State and territorial health officials will hold their fifty-second annual conference November 4 through 7 at the National Institutes of Health, Bethasda, Md. The opening session will be addressed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. Leonard A. Sheele, Surgeon-General of The Public Health Service, and Dr. Martha Eliot, chief of the childrens bureau.

Advantages of Controlled *p*H in Sodium Ascorbate Merck

A subject of special interest to manufacturers of multivitamin tablets and capsules



Problems of *p*H are simplified when you prepare multivitamin formulations with SODIUM ASCORBATE, MERCK. Because the *p*H of this product is controlled within 0.3 unit, the *p*H of consecutive multivitamin batches can be kept uniform. Thus, work tickets can be standardized without bothersome individual *p*H adjustments for each batch.

There are other important reasons why Sodium Ascorbate is the preferred form of Vitamin C for many multivitamin tablets and capsules. The higher *p*H of this salt, as compared with Ascorbic Acid, favors stability of Calcium Pantothenate, so that less overage of this ingredient is required. Moreover, with Sodium Ascorbate there is no need for additional alkalizing materials; thus the size of the tablet or capsule is reduced.

Note that at these somewhat higher *p*H levels, you can take advantage of the greater stability of Thiamine Mononitrate.

Sodium Ascorbate Merck

Call Merck for Vitamins:

Vitamin A Palmitate
Solution of Vitamin A Palmitate in Corn Oil
Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
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Thiamine Mononitrate U.S.P.
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Niacin U.S.P.
Niacinamide U.S.P.
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P.
Triturations of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
Vitamin B_{12} Solids
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Menadione U.S.P.
Vitamin K_1
Choline Chloride

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 30 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350 .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - —
Methyl (see MD
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech. dms l.c.l., works lb. .75 -
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l. lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., works or dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.00
tanks, works or dlvd. 100 lbs. 9.00 -10.00
USP cbys. inclusive works. 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, worsk lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic resub, bbls lb 2.10 -
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.21
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 172.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton 146.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 196.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 147.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton 123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton 94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 104.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 152.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 157.00- —
Acid, boric, tech. powd., bbls., c.l., works ton 128.75- - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 128.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 176.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 181.50- —
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 -13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .32¾ - .34
Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27 - .28¾
tankcars lb. .25¼ - —
double dist., dms lb. .27¾ - .29½
tankcars lb. .26 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¾
tanks lb. .11½ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .14¼
Acid, 2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .48 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns, kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dextro	dextrorotatory	NNR.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		New and Nonofficial Remedies
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	NF.	
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	exp.	expressed	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	FPA.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
CD.	carboys	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
cbys.	completely denatured	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	car lots	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	i.b.p.	initial boiling	SD.	specially denatured
col.	color	imp.	imported	s.d	single distilled
coml.	commercial	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
CP.	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
dbl.	double	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	vis.	viscosity
		N.	nitrogen	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		nat.	natural	W	west
		neut.	neutral	whse.	warehouse
				w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, fumaric, tech., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .33
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23½ - .31½
dms lb. .14½ - —
cbys. lb. .17½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, 100% basis, bbls., works. lb. .82 - —
paste, 100% basis, bbls., works. lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.03
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 93
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 -
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., (see Hydrogen fluoride). lb. .27½ .29
tanks, works lb. .21 —
70% steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 83 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb. .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
smaller lots, lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80% bbls, 5 or more lb. .3615 —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .38½ - .40¼
60%, dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2175 - .2225
water white, dms lb. .2475 - .2525
Maleic, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truck-loads, works lb. .76 —
smaller lots, works lb. .76½ - .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½
flaked, dms lb. .27 - .28¾
solid, dms lb. .28 - .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80

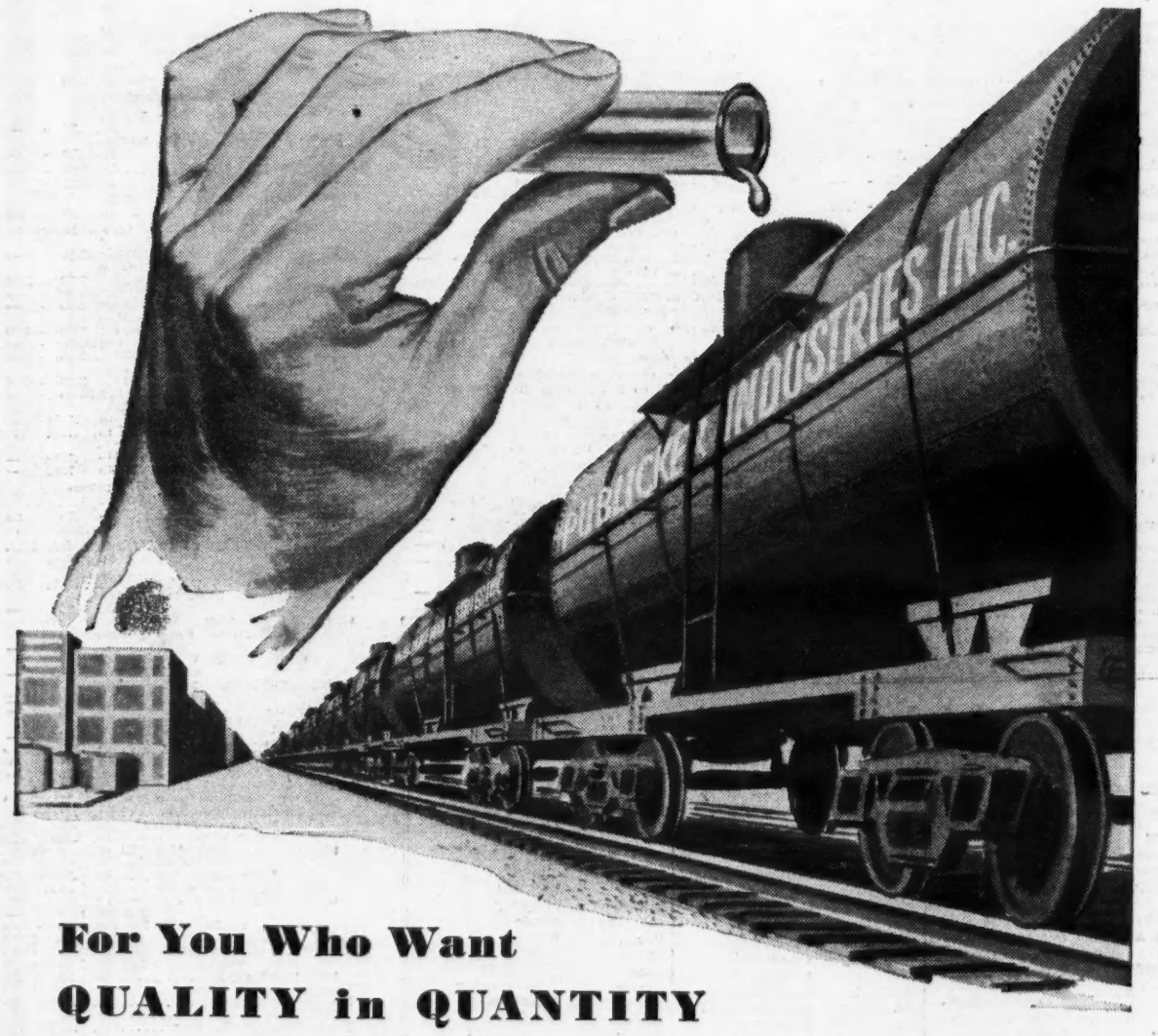
Acid, Nitric, 40°Be—Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, nitric, 40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½-
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works lb. .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms. lb. .13¾- .15½
tanks lb. .12 - —
double dist. (white), dms. lb. .16¼- .18
tanks lb. .14½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2, 3-Cresotic)
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms. lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic)
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09¼
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.90
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., t.c.l, works gal. .30 - —
whse. gal. .50½- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .82 - .86
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .16¾
single, dist., dms. lb. .14½- .16¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .12¾- .14½
single pressed, bgs lb. .12¼- .14
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .15 - .16¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .69 - .75

Acid, sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
96%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .11¼- .13
hydrogenated, dms. lb. .12 - .13¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms, c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .31 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.88
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17½- —

Acid, p-toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., bgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .38 - .40
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.30 - 2.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.41 - 2.45
powder, bbls lb. 2.45 - 2.49
tech., cryst., bbls yb. 1.03 - 1.06
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb .20¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18¼- —
pentanol-1, (synthetic normal), c.l., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
pentanol-2, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. works, lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61½- —
t.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .71¼
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- .63
t.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD 29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- .61¼
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, same basis gal. .48½- .49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 20.55 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 20.59 - 20.64
tanks, same basis gal. 20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 21.65 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.69 - 21.74
tanks, same basis gal. 21.53 - —



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ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

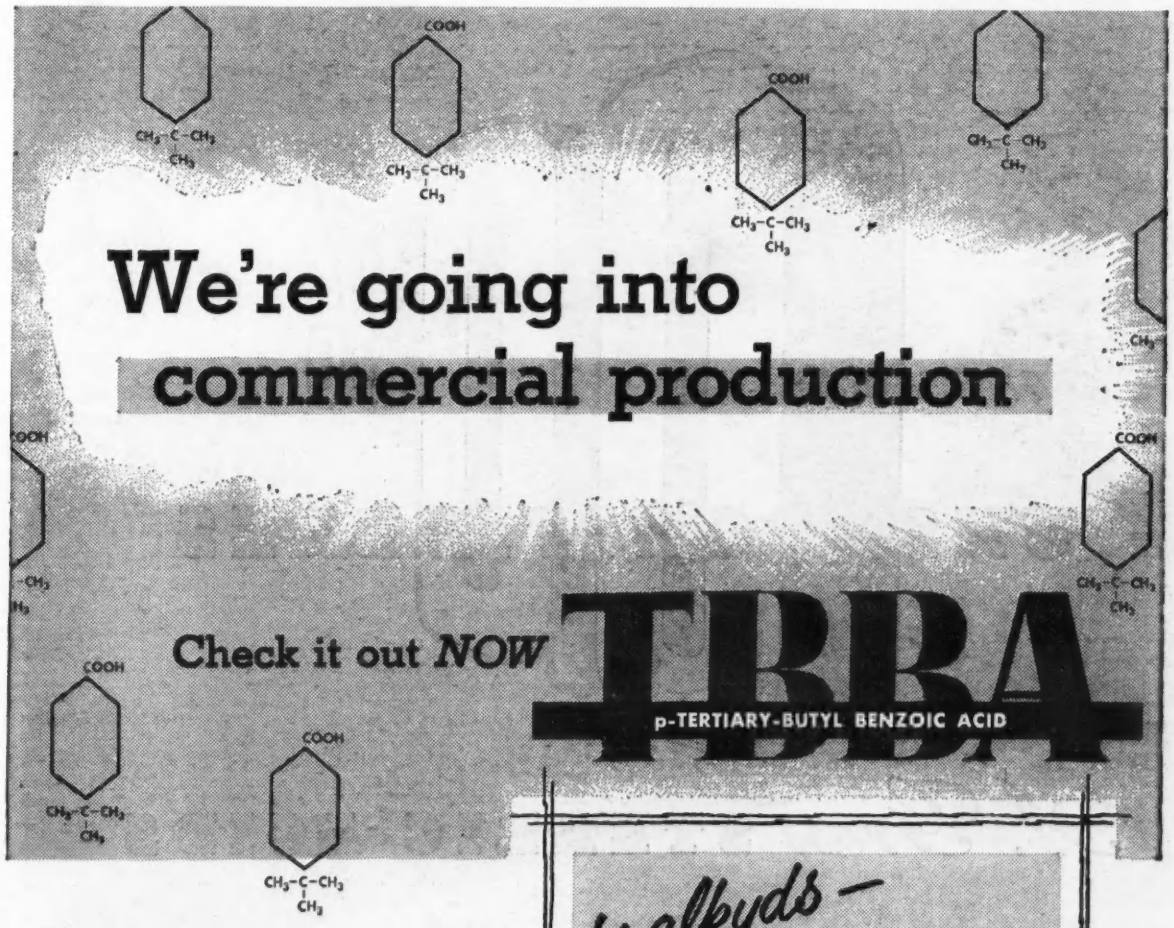
Alcohol, ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30½ - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18¼ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¾ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .61½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .56¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .63¾ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .66 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ - .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½ - .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld. lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, chys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 4.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Use, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Use, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640 - .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, chys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Amonophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 85.00 - 88.00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 87.50 - 90.50

Ammonia, aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms. kgs 4.000 lb lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots ex whse ton 375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, com., dms., c.l., works lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).

Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 89.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works, ton. 68.00 - 70.00 —
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms. lb. .26½ - 31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots ex whse ton 235.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton. 250.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bots., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 - 47.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, works ton 47.00 - 49.50
purified, dms., works lb .08½ - .10



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p-TBBA esterifies readily and is suggested for product improvement in other applications where fatty acids, aromatic acids or resin acids are now used.

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Improved color and gloss, initially and on aging or overbaking

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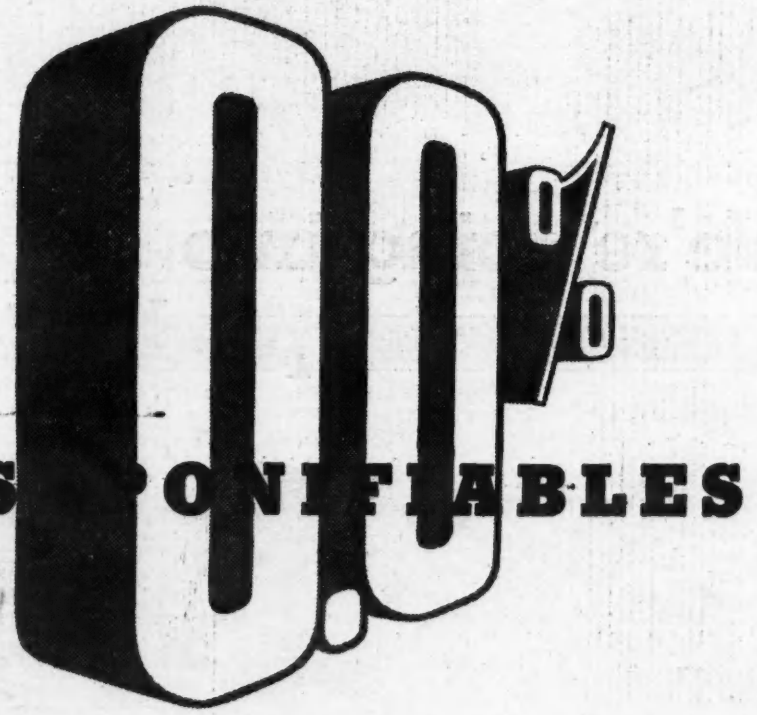
Ammonium Sulphide—BHC

Ammonium sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, basis 100% ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works. ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... ton.180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% up. lb. 1.70 - 1.98
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, 6lb dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots .... lb 28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. ..... lb 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb 28.00 - —
dextro laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms, c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms..... lb. .74 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms..... lb. 1.25 - 1.37
Angelica root dom. bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld..... lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .33 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs..... lb. No prices
Czech, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .17 Nom.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms..... lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs..... lb. .24 - —
powdered, dms ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 98.5%, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines ..... lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs. c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .29 - .39¼
Sulphide, 62-64% bgs. dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, paus, c.l. works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l. works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene NF dms ..... lb 2.50 - 3.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..... lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo dms., 1-kilo. lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 674.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 586.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines. ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
370°-395°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots..... oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphate, USP, bots..... oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bls lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms..... lb 5.00 - —
Sodium USP dms ..... lb 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works..... ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms..... lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald... lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs..... ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots. ..... lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms. works ..... lb .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms..... lb. .14 - .14½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines..ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines..... ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis..ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y..... ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines..... ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls..... lb. .28 - .32
root, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.84.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse... ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse... ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works... lb .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms..... lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma..unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma..unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma..unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., basis 100%..lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa..... gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district.. gal. .40 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district.... gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah..... gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.... gal. .42 - —
Lone star, Texas..... gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo..... gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district.. gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district... gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y..... gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .41 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.... gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms..lb. .64 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald....lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns..... lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots..... lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots..... lb. 1.60 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works..... lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works... lb 3.00 - —
custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms..... lb 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.15 - 1.40
BHC (see benzene hexachloride, technical).



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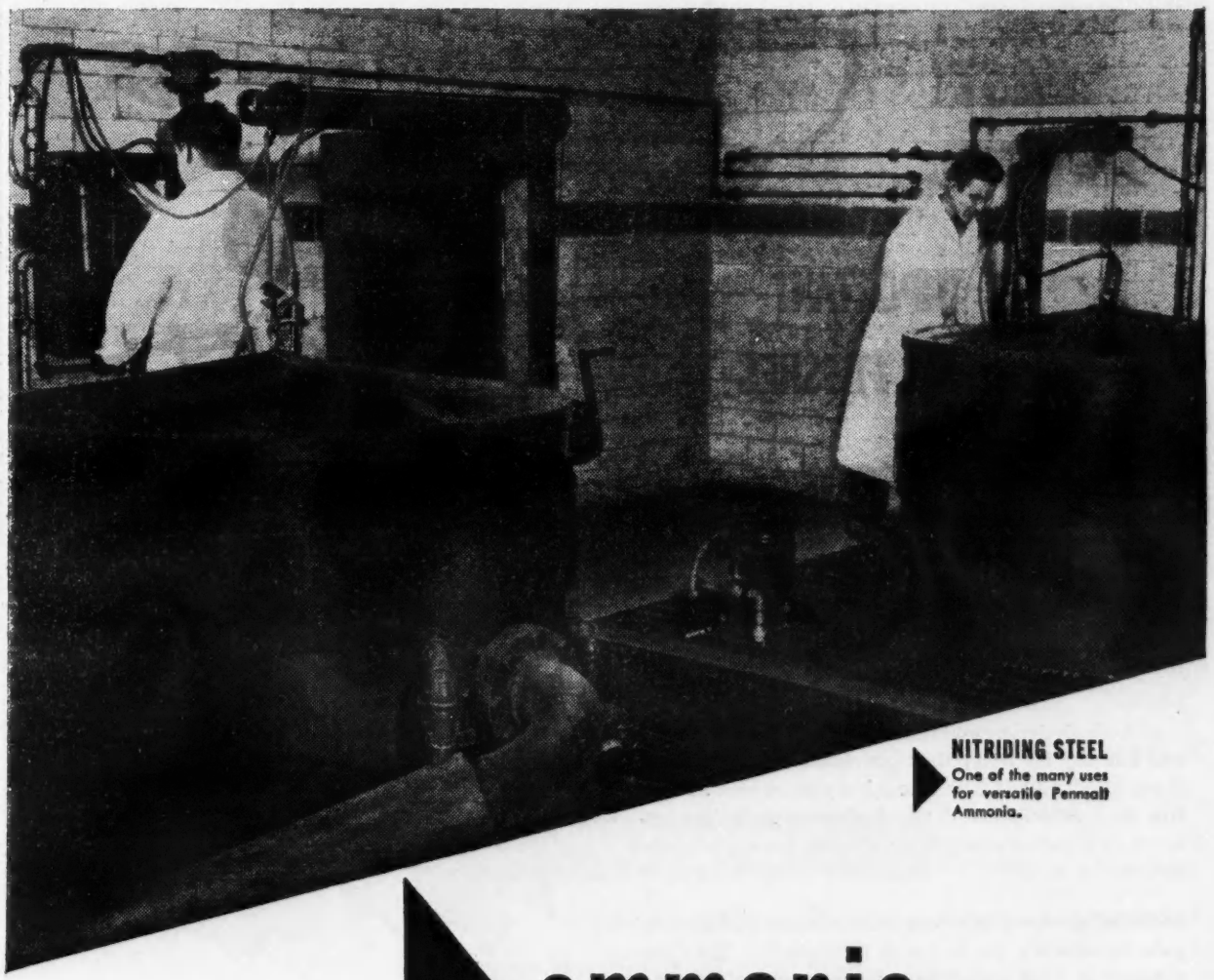
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate USP dms ..... lb 3.90 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, lb .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb .22½ - .28
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .15½ - .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works ..... lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb .1225 - —
uncompressed, regular bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb .065 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb .0150 - .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb .40 - .45
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb .65 - .70
tree bark bls ..... lb .40 - .42
Blanc fixe, dry, by product, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 155.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 165.00 - —
direct process bgs., c.l., works, ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton 140.88 - 155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works ..... ton 105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 6.50 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton 6.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb .16½ - .18
l.c.l. ..... lb .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb .60 - —
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., & of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner bbls., litho flushed same basis lb 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis ..... lb .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis, lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ..... lb .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb .16½ - .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices 1c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c. higher. Pac. Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Dyes, blue).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ..... ton 55.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton 60.00 - —
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ..... ton 125.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 130.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 120.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton 91.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 139.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 144.50 - —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 41.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 89.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi. ton 94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton 65.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 113.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 118.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 35.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 99.00 - —

Borax, tech., powder, bbls., c.l., works ton 70.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 118.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 123.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb .16 - .24
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .19 - .26
Borneol, cns ..... lb 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb .62 - —
less truckload works lb .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots ..... lb 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb .80 - .85
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works ..... lb .04 - —
Brown, sap, crystals, bgs., works lb .12 - —
powdered bgs lb .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l., works lb .04½ - .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb .04½ - .13
l.c.l. works lb .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .06¼ - .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb .06¼ - .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb .06¾ - .07
Vandyke bbls. works ..... lb .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb .45 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb .18 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
secondary, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb .12½ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .10¼ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb .21¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .22¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .19½ - —
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb .37½ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl)
Lactate, dms., c.l. frt alld. E of Rockies lb .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .33 - —
Laurate, dms. works ..... lb .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots ..... lb 1.42 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb .34 - —



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Calciferol—Charcoal

Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works	gram.	.80	- —
25 to 100 gram lots, works	gram.	.90	- .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units of standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works	unit.	.04¾-	—
3,000 to 10,000 standard units, works	unit.	.05¼-	—
less than 1,000 standard units, works	unit	.05¾-	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.09	- .10
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	- .11
Bromide, NF, jars	lb.	.92	- .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40	- —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	7.50	-10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	- —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton	30.00	-33.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	40.00	-48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	-50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	-50.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	-65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	-160.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	-175.00
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, dms.	lb.	.27	- —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	27.00	- —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld.	ton.	11.50	- —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	- —
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.65	- —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	25.50	- —
l.c.l., works, same basis	ton.	34.00	-71.00
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.40	- —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½-	.30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.24	- .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.70	- .72
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.63	- .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.30	- 2.45
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.20	- 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	22.60	-24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis	dm.	28.65	-32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less	lb.	.90	- .93
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	- —
Lactate, USP, dms., works	lb.	.40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	- .46
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼-	—
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.13	- —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	48.00	- —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted	gram.	.07½-	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	7.05	- 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms	lb.	.70	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		7.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.60	- 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	80.00	-90.00
l.c.l., bgs., works	ton.	85.00	-95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald	lb.	6.40	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	6.90	- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works, 110 lbs.		7.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.95	- —
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.37	- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.27¾-	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.36	- .40
Sulphate (see Gypsum)			
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works,	lb.	2.60	- 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works	lb.	2.65	- 3.75
Calomel, USP powd., dms	lb.	4.02	- 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms, incl., c.l., works	lb.	.1930-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1980-	.2115
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1660-	—
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.00	- 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.48	- .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz., cs	lb.	.63	- .65
Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.85½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.56	- .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.57	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.58	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.59	- —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.90	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.91	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.92	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	2.00	- 2.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	4.00	- 4.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.35	- 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms	lb.	4.25	- 5.75
from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.75	- 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls	gal.	1.05	- 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	- —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points	lb.	.0750-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0850-	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1025-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1125-	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0525-	—
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl	lb.	.08	- —
Tetrachloride CP, dms., works	lb.	.11	- .13¾
NF, chys	lb.	.17	- .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0925-	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points	lb.	.0975-	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld	lb.	.115	- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0825-	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points	lb.	.0875-	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	- 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs	lb.	3.10	- —
medium, cs	lb.	2.80	- —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs	lb.	1.70	- —
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.68	- —
Mangalore type, cs	lb.	1.95	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	1.30	- —
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	1.30	- —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	6.50	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	6.65	- 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works	gm.	.55	- —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms., works, million units.		.18	- —
microcrystalline in oil 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units.		.33	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	4.75	- 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32	- .34
Casein, dom. acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.28	- .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.35	- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid	lb.	.21¾-	.22½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	- —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	- —
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls	lb.	.15½-	—
longstick	lb.	.17½-	—
shortstick, bls	lb.	.16½-	—
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.60	- —
medium, bls.	lb.	.65	- —
thin, bls	lb.	No Prices	
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	118.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	- —
Castoreum, artificial, ens	lb.	9.00	- —
natural, ens	lb.	5.00	-30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb	2.17½-	—
resublimed dms., works	lb.	2.20½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	.75	- —
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.43½-	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21	- —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.40	- .43
extrusion compounds, transl. cent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53	- .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.48	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.49	- .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	- .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.54	- —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.64	- —
38% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.54	- —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.63	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.64	- .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	- .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. or 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.50	- —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	1.44	- —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	- —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	1.05	- —
Oxide, optical grade, ngs., 50-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	1.85	- 1.98
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.03	- 2.23
Chalk (see calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Roman, cs	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	.32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27	- .50
Bone (see Black, bone).			
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.00	-88.00
granular, bgs., works	ton.	77.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	70.40	- —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, south	ton.	53.50	- —
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	53.50	-63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	- —
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	53.00	-67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.50	- —

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In both air-drying and baking finishes, AROPOL 865 and 880 dry far faster than conventional short or medium length alkyds... in through-drying as well as tack free time. AROPOL 880 approaches nitrocellulose lacquers in speed of cure; AROPOL 865 is only slightly slower.

AROPOLS give you other important pluses too. They are *pale in color*—a big factor in light shades. They are superior to most alkyds in *color retention*...They are better than alkyds in *resistance to water and alkali*... They have good *resistance to solvents, greases, fruit juices, etc.*...Their films are unusually *tough and abrasion resistant*... And the films retain *flexibility and gloss* over long aging periods.

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AROPOL 865 and 880 are specifically recommended for Specification MIL-E-10687 finishes.

Specifications

	Aropol 865	Aropol 880
Non-Volatile	49-51%	59-61%
Solvent	Petroleum Spirits	Xylol
Viscosity (G.H.)	Z-3—Z-5	Z—Z-3
Acid No. of Non-Volatile	3—8	3—8
Color (Gardner Std. '33)	8 max.	8 max.
Wt. per gallon @ 25°C.	7.75—7.85 lbs.	8.25—8.35 lbs.
Resin Modification	None	None
Oil Length	Short—Medium	Short

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Established 1812

Chestnut Extract—Corn Syrup

Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0530-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0440-	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1128-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1200-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 49-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100-lb lots or less	lb	1.25	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	.73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	.83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cpts., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	.62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0825-	.1125
l.c.l., N. Y stock points	lb.	.1025-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald, 100 tons		$.53	—
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.		3.80	3.83
3 cars, same basis, 100 lbs.		3.80	—
2 cars, same basis, 100 lbs.		5.00	—
1 car, same basis, 100 lbs.		6.00	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	.182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.35
Chloro (4), —2 amino-toluene, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb	4.25	—
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb	4.25	—
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4% dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14%, dms., works	lb.	8.90	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	55.00	-60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
imported, 60%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
90%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
75%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld	lb	.93	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb	[illegible]	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., lots	lb	6.85	—
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb		1.50	1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.08½-	—
cbys., works	lb.	.10¼-	—
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
cbys., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Green (see Green, chromium)			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	.89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb	6.50	8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
yellow broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63	—
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	.40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.52	.57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½-	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.43	—
"0000," bgs.	lb.	.47	—
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.00	3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb	1.50	2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	1.70	2.20
Civet, artificial, bots	lb	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots	oz.	7.50	-15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, bulk, Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
	ton.	20.50	—
Clay, ball, imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port	long ton.	43.00	-45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port.	ton.	27.00	-30.00
China, dom. dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.50	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., N. Y. area, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
l.c.l.	ton.	35.00	-36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	63.00	-65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	1.05	1.13
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose). standard low vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs. dlvd E.	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	—
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%,	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%,	lb.	43	—
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E basic, net weight	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	.3025
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.285	.3135
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154	.165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2850-	.3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950-	.3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650-	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.20	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.72	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.72	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¾-	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.60	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.45¾-	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.06	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.69	—
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.96	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27	—
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.89	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.40	—
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.42½-	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal USP gray, bgs	lb.	.68	.90
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.45	Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.73	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.22	.25
blue, bls.	lb.	22	.26
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	35.00	—
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.45	.55
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.25	.30
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.85	.90
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.34¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾-	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	.278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.39	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.26¼-	—
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
smaller lots	lb.	.639	—
Gluconate cns., dms.	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼-	.40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.29½-	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾-	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.30½-	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	.47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½-	.49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	.40	.50½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27¼-	—
Stearate, bgs., 5 tons to c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½-	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.38½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.39½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.35	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		10.60	-11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715-	—
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		17.10	-17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld 2.5 lbs.		22.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		23.00	-24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms.	lb.	.1715-	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs.		3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f	ton.	220.00	—
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	215.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb	.14	—
Czech, bgs	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07¼-	.07¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 Lbs min.	100 lbs	7.31	—
bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	—

MAKING BUILDING BLOCKS for Grown-up Boys

GENETRON® ORGANIC FLUORINE COMPOUNDS

"Genetron" 11 ..... CCl_3F
"Genetron" 12 ..... CCl_2F_2
"Genetron" 11/12 ..... CCl_3F and CCl_2F_2, Propellant Mixes
"Genetron" 100 ..... CH_3-CHF_2
"Genetron" 150 ..... $CH_2{=}CF_2$
"Genetron" 170 ..... $CCl_2{=}CF_2$
"Genetron" 265 ..... $CClF{=}CF_2$
"Genetron" 226 ..... CCl_2F-$CClF_2$
"Genetron" 141 ..... $CHClF_2$
"Genetron" 316 ..... $CClF_2$-$CClF_2$
"Genetron" 131 ..... CCl_3-$CClF_2$

■ Today's organic chemists are modern miracle makers. Using molecules like building blocks, they have created plastics . . . pesticides . . . new petroleum products and other wonders. Ahead are many more.

For such capable hands, General Chemical research has developed the "Genetrons*," a unique series of organic fluorine compounds. They run the gamut in physical and chemical properties. They have applications as basic raw materials, intermediates, and as finished products.

For example, several "Genetrons" have present and potential uses as monomers for fluorine-containing polymers: one points the way to a synthetic rubber which remains elastic at sub-zero temperatures, another to industrial plastics capable of withstanding the severest abuse.

Still others make possible improved hydraulic brake fluids and superior coatings for electric wire. Some are also being utilized for vital military and scientific purposes, including atomic research.

As finished products, "Genetrons"—such as "Genetron" 12 and "Genetron" 11—are important as basic refrigerants for all types of household, commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. These and other "Genetrons" are also the dispersants that make possible the vast array of aerosols and pressure-propelled products on today's market.

For these—and countless other thought-provoking applications—"Genetrons" open the way to building new and better products for many producers. Why not investigate their possibilities in *your* program, too!

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Basic Chemicals for American Industry

Allied Chemical

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Offices in Principal Cities from Coast to Coast

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gm. 4.75 - —
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.25 - —
Meal, 41%, sacked mills ton.54.00 -59.00
36%, same basis ton.51.50 -54.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - —
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs. lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 50%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots. cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50¼
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, washers, ogs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, Nr. bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Cutch extract, 50% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .30
bags, c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .27
smaller lots lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton.49.25 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works, ton.58.00 - —
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .12 - .13
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .27 - .29
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .28
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton.50.00 - —
East coast ton.61.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton.90.00 -100.00
purified, bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton.65.00 - —
East coast ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.100.00 -110.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., E lb. .89¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .90¾
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- .37
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .81½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - .82½
tanks, works lb. .80 - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .35¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Borborate dms. l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo.120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35½- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .32½- .39½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74¼- .74¾
tanks, works lb. .72 - —
Dihydrazine sulphate dms. works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Di-isopropylamine—Glue

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16
natural, bgs..lb. .13 - .13½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns..lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .56 - —
tanks, works..lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms..lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.26¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.27¼- 1.27¼
tanks, works..lb. 1.26 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal., ret., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works..lb. .16 - —
10 gal., ret dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, frt. equald..lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .23½- —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. 1.40 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%..lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide dms., works..lb. .34 - —
tanks, works..lb. .33 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald..lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, cruce, dms..lb. .29 - —
purified, dms..lb. .32 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld, E..lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, obls..lb. .37 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms..lb. .10 - —
refined, dms..lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .46¾- .47
l.c.l., works..lb. .47¾- .48
tanks, works..lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .58 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .50 - —
ex-whse..gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South..gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y..gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South..gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl, obls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .25 - —
tech. tanks, works..lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots..lb. .48 - —
smaller lots..lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis..lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
tanks, works..lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S ports, exdock..ton.70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.17.60 -17.60
No. 2, cns..lb 17.00 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns..lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns..lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns..lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns..lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns..lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns..lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns..lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns..lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns..lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns..lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns..lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns..lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns..lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns..lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns..lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns..lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns..lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns..lb 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns..lb 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns..lb 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns..lb 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns..lb 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns..lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns..lb 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns..lb 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns..lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns..lb.17.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns..lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns..lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd, No.
20 Chrysoidine Y..lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G..lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G..lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G..lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc..lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B..lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R..lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD..lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR..lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A..lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc..lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B..lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc..lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc..lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T..lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR..lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B..lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y..lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc..lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc..lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc..lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc..lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%..lb. 2.01 - —
320 Fast scarlet 4BNC..lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc., lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc..lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B..lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD..lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc..lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc..lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M..lb. .98 - —
449 Red 4BX, conc..lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc..lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B..lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB..lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc..lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra..lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G..lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G..lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX..lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX..lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V..lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G..lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc..lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG..lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder..lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN..lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG..lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue, B, conc..lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX..lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc..lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ..lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX..lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc..lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC..lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX..lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B..lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste..lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste..lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste..lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste..lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste..lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste..lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste..lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG..lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L..lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB..lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD..lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc..lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN..lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF..lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
Black blue No. 550..lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551..lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc..lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant..lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc..lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C..lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc..lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
Auramine, O..lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue..lb. 1.21 - —
Jet..lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc..lb. 1.71 - —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc..lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra..lb. .60 - —
Y, extra..lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc..lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc..lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B..lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc..lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B..lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
Azo rubine R extra, conc..lb. 1 04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra..lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra..lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc..lb. .91 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc..lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO..lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc..lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls..lb. 1.25 - —
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..lb. 1.35 - 1.38
tanners, bbls..lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls..lb. .30 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls..lb. No prices.
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .60 - —
select, bundles..lb. .65 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz.32.95 -35.00
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots., oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
tanks, works..lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 gram lots..gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst..kilo150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Eserine, bots..oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicyl, USP, bots..lb.29.75 -32.50
Sulphate, bots..oz.34.50 -35.61
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
tanks, works..lb. .30 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .14 - .14½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - .16
tanks, same basis..lb. .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
tanks, works..lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms..lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns..lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns..lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .05 - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals..bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals..bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l. frt. alld, lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .56¼- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works..lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works..lb. .46 - —
tanks, works..lb. .42¾- —
Aminebenzoate, USP, (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms..lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., lb. .41 - —
l.c.l..lb. .43 - —
Butyrate, works..lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis..lb. .10 - —
USP bbls., cyls..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns..lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Formate, dms..lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works..lb. 3.30 - —
Methacryiate, dms., c.l., and solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .45 - —
less than truckload, works..lb. .50½- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO, dms., works, lb. .60¼- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin)
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l..lb. .14 - .20¼
l.c.l..lb. .14 - .20¼
tanks..lb. .13 - .18½
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .36 - —
tanks..lb. .34 - —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works..lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .65 - —
smaller lots..lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd, E., basis 100%..lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E., basis 100%..lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd, E., basis 100%..lb. .44 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E., lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd, E..lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd, E..lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E..lb. .16½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd, c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd, E..lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E..lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms..lb. .30 - .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E Miss..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz.13.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots..lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots..lb. 7.25 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots..lb. 2.55 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls..lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works..ton.20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works..ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works..ton.18.00 -20.00
Fennel, Argentine, bgs..lb. .13 - .14
Czech, medium, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
French, bgs..lb. .34 Nom.
Indian, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs., lb. .07¼- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms..lb. .88 - .87
Fir balsam, Canada, cns..gal.3.40 -3.50
Oregon, bbls..gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area..ton.134.00 -135.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area..ton.129.00 -130.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine..ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine..ton.57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine..ton.47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., works..ton.34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine..ton.40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine..ton.40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine..ton.40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine..ton.42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine..ton.43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF (uninhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .068 - —
l.c.l., E., works..lb. .071 - —
tanks, E., works..lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls..lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines..ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l.,..ton.17.00 -18.00
Texas mines, c.l.,..ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l..ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l..ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .45 - —

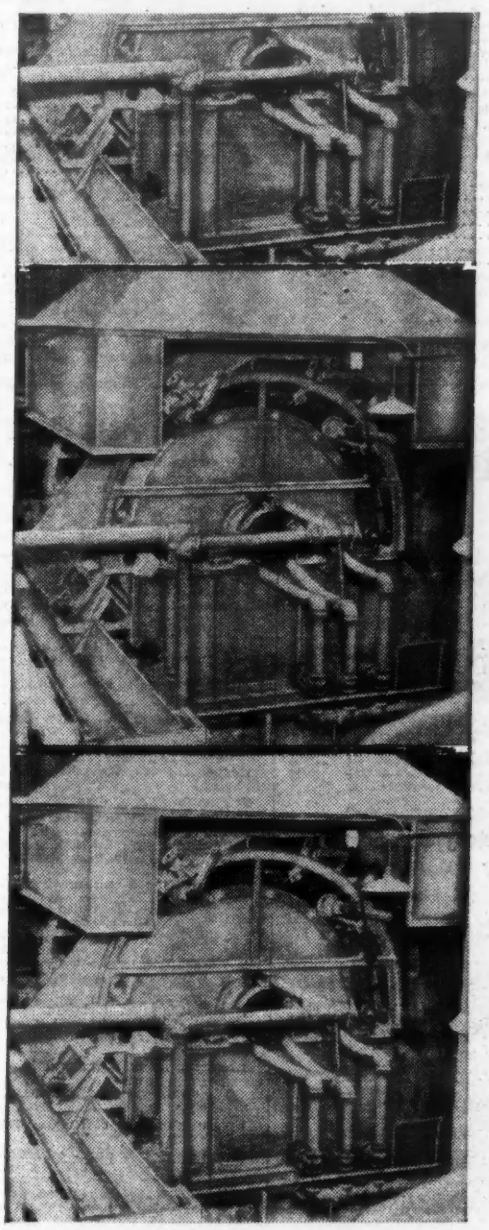
G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld..lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 2.65 - —
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane..gal. .1175- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane..gal. .1415- .146
Group 3, 84 octane..gal. .11375- .11625
Gulf coast, 83 octane..gal. .11 - .1175
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane..gal. .1415- .1425
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane..gal. .05875- —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .54 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l., lb. .62 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l., lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l., lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l., lb. .80 - —
Gelsemium root, bls..lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls..lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs..lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms..lb. 1.40 - 2.10
standard, cns., dms..lb. .60 - 1.50
Geranyl actetate, cns..lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb 9.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls..lb. .13 - .13½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs..lb. Nominal
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
No. 3, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Rhattoon, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Nigerian, split, bgs..lb. .10½- .11
Glauber's salt, anhyd, see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .20½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .22½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 20 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 42 - .45

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.



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Glycerine—Iodine

Glycerin, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —

Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).

Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, b's. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
94-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¼- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .04¼- —
White, choice, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .04½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same gal. .19 - —
Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromimum oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris tree Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .14 - .15¼
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20 - .23
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs lb. .32 - .34
CBB, bgs. lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
DK, bgs lb. .14 - .16
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA bgs lb. .14½- .16
WS, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .19
nubs, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, bags. lb. .26 - .27
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E., bgs. lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum - rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .24 - .28
No. 3, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
tears cs lb. .26 - .30
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - .09
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo 454.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 10.00 -11.00
Hoofmeal, 17 18% ammonia, bulk c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofluramide dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾ .05
35%, chys., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .203 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 1.00
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 5.60
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate bots oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol CP bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —

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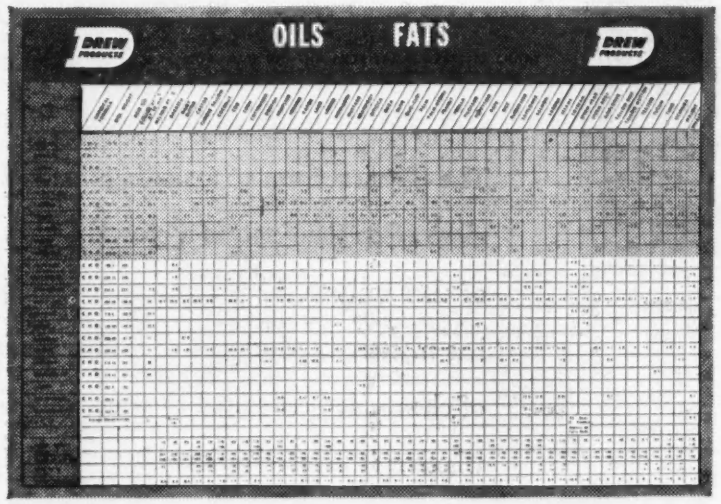
DREW FATTY ACIDS

From the sources shown in the chart below, Drew produces an almost infinite variety of the world's finest quality FATTY ACIDS. Yet you don't need to guess in choosing the exact type that's best for your formulations. Our skilled laboratory chemists and technologists can help you select the Fatty Acid that's practically tailor-made for your requirements.



OILS & FATS CHART

You're welcome to a copy of this new Drew Oils and Fats Chart. Just drop us a postcard. But most important, if you're manufacturing Paints, Varnishes, or any one of a variety of Soaps, Textile Oils or Tanning Oils, ask for complete data on Drew SOYA and LINSEED Fatty Acids. Approximate Chemical Composition and Data is shown in the table below.

LINSEED & SOYA COMPOSITION CHART

APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND DATA	MYRISTIC (C 14)	PALMITIC (C 16)	STEARIC (C 18)	OLEIC (C 18)	LINOLEIC (C 18)	LINOLENIC (C 18)	OTHERS	FFA	TITRE °C	IODINE VALUE	ACID VALUE	SAP. VALUE	APPROXIMATE COLOR: LOVIBOND	APPROXIMATE COLOR: GARDNER 1933
WECOLINE S SOYA FATTY ACID	TR	9.5%	2.5%	32.0%	52.0%	—	4.0%	99 to 102	22 to 24	125 to 140	197 to 203	197 to 203	10.0/1.5 Max.	2.0 Max.
WECOLINE S-2 SOYA FATTY ACID	TR	11.0%	3.0%	28.0%	51.0%	7.0%	—	99 to 107	24 to 28	120 Min.	197 to 213	197 to 213	35.0/10.0 Max.	6.0 Max.
WECOLINE L LINSEED FATTY ACID	—	6.5%	2.5%	18.0%	25.0%	47.4%	1.0%	99 to 101	22.0 Max.	175 to 192	197 to 201	197 to 201	10.0/1.5 Max.	2.0 Max.

Compare this make-up with any other Linseed or Soya Fatty Acid available. Then let us show you how these Drew Fatty Acids can help make your product better.

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
15 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

DREW PRODUCTS

Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns.....lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, std., dms., cns.....lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
dms.....lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Chloride, USP, sol., 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., basis 100%..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .86 - —
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphiate, NF, powd..lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
liquor bgs lb 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate gran dms lb. .85 .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works.....ton.34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.... lb. .09½- .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms. lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .85 - .93
formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns..lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works....lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., divd....lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more..kilo.30.00 -32.00
smaller lots .....kilo.30.00 -32.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, commercial grade, non-ret, dms., f.o.b. Tex. refy..gal. .50 - —
pure .....lb. .50 - —
tech. .....lb. .25 - —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .18 - .22
Tar, NF, dms. .....lb. .42 - .70

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms .....lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms .....lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w...gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w....gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w...gal. .09 - .0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .11 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w..gal. .08875- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .1155- .12
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .36 - .42
USP, anhydrous, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .34 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb.16.00 Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .20 - .25
Lauryl chloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls .....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls. gran. bbls. .....lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls. .....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms .....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars .....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms...lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .1350- —
St. Louis.....lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, works lb. .31¾- —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .32¾- —
2,000-10,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .33¼- —
200-2,000 lb. lots, same basis, lb. .33¾- —

Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.

Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls .....lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO dms works ... lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls....lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., divd .lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots ..lb....54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms....lb. .16 - —
24% Pb, dms. .....lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16¼- .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- .16½
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .28 - .40
powd., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .43
Root, whole, bbls.....lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. .....lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. .....lb. .10 - .15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works lb 05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa .....ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas .....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y .....ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ..ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. .....ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas .....ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass .....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ...ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo .....ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala .....ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. .....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn .....ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass .....ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio .....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark .....ton 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ...ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ...ton.10.00 - —

Iodochlorohydroxyquin—Lime, Hydrated

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Martinsburg, W. Va..ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. .....ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz .....ton 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill .....ton 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla .....ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala .....ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt .....ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio .....ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa .....ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa .....ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas .....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa .....ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y .....ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa .....ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill .....ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn .....ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas .....ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va .....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass .....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ....ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala .....ton.12.50 - —
Kimballton, Va .....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn .....ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass .....ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio .....ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark .....ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio .. ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex .....ton.13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ...ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. .....ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va..ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. .....ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla .....ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala .....ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton 12.25 - —

Calco

TRIPLE SULFAS

Diazine
Merazine
Methazine

Triple Sulfas (Diazine-Merazine-Methazine) remains unsurpassed among sulfa drugs for:

★ highest potency
★ wide spectrum
★ highest blood levels
★ safety
★ minimal side effects
★ economy

This is why leading pharmaceutical manufacturers offer Triple Sulfas to the medical profession.

The above is from a current advertisement in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

VITAMINS
B_1—Thiamine HCl U.S.P.
B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P. (Cyanocobalamin)
B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
B_{12} Solids for Oral Preparations
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
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Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Phthalylsulfacetamide

OTHER PRODUCTS
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Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.*
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Para-Aminosalicylic Acid**
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

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2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
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*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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PHILADELPHIA: 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8)
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TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING.

Lime, Hydrated—Methenamine

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 • —
York, Pa ton 14.50 • —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 • —
Annville, Pa. ton 17.00 • —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17.50 • —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 • —
Duluth Minn. ton 15.00 • —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 • —
Gibsonburg Ohio ton 16.50 • —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 • —
Kimballton Va ton 13.50 • —
Lee, Mass ton 17.00 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 • —
Marble Cliff Ohio ton 16.00 • —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 • —
Menominee Mich. ton 14.00 • —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 • —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 • —
Reddick, Fla ton 16.00 • —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 • —
Springfield Mo. ton 12.25 • —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 • —
Winooski Vt ton 17.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 • —
York, Pa ton 15.50 • —

Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd ngs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.15
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 80-92%, dms. lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 3.90 - 4.85
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 • —
dms., works lb. 2.10 • —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 62.50 • —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 57.00 • —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls lb. 2.05 • —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, mononydrate, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 • —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -30.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .97 • .98
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.00 • —
broken, cs lb. .70 • .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 • .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 • —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 • .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 • .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 82.50 • —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 • —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50.00 • —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 • —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 • .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 • —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 • —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .31 • —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 • —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 • .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • .43
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 • —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls. lb. .29 • .32
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 • —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 • —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 • —
Chloride, anhyd, dms, works lb. .20 • .23
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton 88.00 • —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 • —
dms., works ton 94.00 • —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 • —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 • .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms. lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 • —
l.c.l. lb. .39 • .40
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 80.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 87.50 • —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 77.00 -78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 57.50 -59.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 • .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 • —
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 • —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 • .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.50 - 5.65
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 • —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .38 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .48 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 • —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 • —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.72 • —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 • —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 • —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 • —
Metachloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
Metacresol, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.59 • —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 • —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
tankcars, same basis lb. .78 • —
Metatolylenediamine, crystals, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .94 • —
powder, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 • —
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 • —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 • —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., dlvd. gal. .45 • .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 • —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 • .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)

Aqueous and Anhydrous

DU PONT METHYLAMINES

Low-cost amines now available in tank car quantities

MONOMETHYLAMINE
DIMETHYLAMINE
TRIMETHYLAMINE

You're assured of high, uniform quality with Du Pont methylamines. And you can count on the supply you want when you want it. Du Pont has the facilities to fill large-volume orders for these three important amines—monomethylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine.

Today, versatile methylamines are finding wider usage than ever before in the synthesis of organic nitrogen compounds. They combine the advantages of low cost and low molecular weight . . . are ideal sources of the amine group in reactions where economy is important. In keeping with their many uses, Du Pont methylamines are offered in both aqueous and anhydrous forms for the convenience of manufacturers.

It will pay you to investigate Du Pont methylamines if you manufacture dyes, drugs, quaternary ammonium compounds, rubber chemicals, fungicides, herbicides . . . any product where the amine group is needed. For specific information, including price data and shipping points, simply write: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.53 • —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 • —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 • —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 • —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 • 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 • .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 • .61
Chloride, indus., cyl., works lb. .18 • —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 • —
single-unit works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 • .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 • —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 • 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
Lactate, dms. t.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 • —
tanks same basis lb. .35 • —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 • 2.20
fib dms lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Roseanilin chloride NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 • —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .53 • —
cns., 50 lbs lb. .58 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots. gm. .79 • —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 • —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .80 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 • .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs. c.l., alld lb. .66 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .68 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 • .85
Methylene blue, kegs, 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb. 3.25 • 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 • 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 • —
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 • —
tanks, works lb. 46 • —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 30.00 -42.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 • 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 • 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 • 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.60 • 3.95
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.70 • —
less than 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • .04
wet-ground biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 • —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. No prices
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .34½- .39¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 • —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots. works lb. .24 • —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —

Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.

USP, fib dms. 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 • —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800 lb lots, works lb .30¼- —

USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo, powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 • —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 • —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. 1.02 • —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 • .33
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 • .34
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼- .31
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 • —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .50 • —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., basis 100%. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works. lb. .48 • —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 • —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 • —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 • —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 • —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 • —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 • .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 • .10½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 • .12

Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 Nom.
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.50 • —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 44.00 • —
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78° dms. c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼- .03½
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 • —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 • —

WHY CARBIDE'S

MONOETHANOLAMINE

When buying monoethanolamine, it's always practical to call CARBIDE. Why? Because after 21 years of producing this water-soluble, hygroscopic amine, CARBIDE can offer you a high-quality product backed by the competent service and supply necessary to meet your requirements. Fifty-one other aliphatic amines are available from CARBIDE, so you can be sure of impartial advice as to the advantages of monoethanolamine or another amine for your particular production problem.

These are some of the uses of monoethanolamine:

* Intermediate for synthetic detergents, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, rubber chemicals
* preparation of shampoos; polishes; oil, wax, and solvent emulsions
* removal of H_2S from hydrocarbon gases
* concentration of CO_2 for manufacture of dry ice
* removal of CO_2 from synthesis gas for ammonia production
* dispersing agent for casein and shellac

Tank car, tank truck and drum carload quantities of monoethanolamine are shipped from our plants in West Virginia and Texas. Warehouse stocks, in drums, are maintained in Dallas, Houston, Tulsa, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and 46 other cities throughout the country.

A 42-page booklet, "Aliphatic Nitrogen Compounds," presents the latest data on monoethanolamine and the other 51 aliphatic nitrogen products manufactured by CARBIDE. Call or write the nearest Carbide and Carbon office for your copy. Offices located in 21 principal cities. In Canada: Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Limited, Toronto.

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company
A Division of
Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
30 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

Nepheline Syenite—Oil, Linseed

Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ..... ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .75 - .83½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .69 - —
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .37 - .45
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64 - .65
Nitrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo .29½- .37
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo 12.00 -12.30
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 11.50 -11.80
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, frt. alld., on 200 lbs lb. 1.11 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .925 - —
Nikethamide, cbys ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
.11 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - .48
8-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.50 - 3.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .32 - .33
shrivels, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- .32
West Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .15¾- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckloads, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¾- —
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)
Oil, abies siberica, cns. ..... lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. ..... lb. .49 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots. ..... lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots ..... lb. 55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms. ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - .46
Avocado, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Oil, babassu, crude, tanks ..... lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns. ..... lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns. ..... lb. 10.50 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. ..... lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
tech., cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Calamus, bots. ..... lb. 19.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .40
white, dms ..... lb. .19 - .45
Cananga, native, cns. ..... lb. 8.85 -10.75
rectified, cns. ..... lb. 12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots. ..... lb. 29.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2300- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2660- —
tanks ..... lb. .2510- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2510- —
tanks ..... lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs. ..... lb. .2800- .2980
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .17¾- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
tanks ..... lb. .2000- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2250- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2300- —
tanks ..... lb. .2150- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2075- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2125- —
tanks ..... lb. .1975- —
sulphonated 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14 - .14½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb 19½- .20
Cedarleaf, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. ..... lb. .45 - .75
Celery seed, bots. ..... lb. 15.75 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 175.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots. ..... lb. 18.50 -60.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) ..... lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - .95
Java, true dms. ..... lb. .65 - .70
Java-type, cns. ..... lb. .55 - .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. ..... lb. 6.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .18 Nom.
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .16¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. ..... lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. ..... gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. ..... lb. 17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .14¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refined, salad, dms. ..... lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots. ..... oz. 9.00 -25.00
Cottonseed crude, tanks, South-East ..... lb. .13¾- —
Valley ..... lb. .13⅜- —
Texas ..... lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¼- —
refined, salad, dms. ..... lb. .19 - .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns. ..... lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots. ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. ..... lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. ..... lb. .1400- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1580- .1680
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1250- .1350
tanks ..... lb. .11 - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. ..... oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. ..... lb. 8.75 -11.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 10.60 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. ..... lb. 10.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, dms. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. ..... lb. .10 - .11
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .13½- .14
prime, burning, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Guaiacwood, cns. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
twice rectified, bots. ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns. ..... lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. ..... lb. 5.60 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 6.75 - 9.75
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. ..... lb. .95 - 2.40
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 5.90 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1925- .1975
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1600- —
New York ..... lb. .1725- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1755- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.

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Do your compounding formulae demand intermediates that are custom-developed to meet your individual requirements? Is it essential that you be able to get these special intermediates in quantity, with absolute assurance of maintained conformity to specifications? If such conditions are important to you—then Michigan Chemical's special chemical engineering service is worth your particular consideration.

The development and production of special-purpose intermediates is one of Michigan Chemical's major services*. Our chemists will be pleased to work with you in the development of these special intermediates you may require. We will then make them available to you, in scheduled quantities, on a laboratory-controlled basis that gives you firm assurance of uniform quality. Your inquiry will receive our prompt attention.

We invite you to send for your copy of "Specialized Intermediates," describing the materials, facilities and services available at Michigan Chemical.

*Typical Michigan Chemical intermediates being produced in quantity are: beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEC), beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMC), and beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMIC).

MC

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Eastern Sales Office: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Oil, mace, dist, cns., dms.....lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Altantic Coast..lb. .06½- —
Gulf ports .....lb. .06¾- —
Mineral, white (see Oils, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms.....lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms.....lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms.....lb. .30 - 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots.....lb.160.00 -250.00
petale, bots.....lb.38.50 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .70 - .95
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
tankcars .....lb. .18 - .18¼
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .18¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. .....lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots .....lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. 2.35 - —
edible, dms., duty paid....gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms.....lb. .76 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .68 - 1.25
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots .....lb.135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Palm, clarified, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks..lb. .16 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal 14 —
Patchouli, dms. .....lb. 7.50 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .20⅝- —
refined, dms. .....lb. .27¼- .27½
tanks .....lb. .25¾ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms .....lb. 4.90 - 7.25
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.40 - 5.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .73½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76½- —
ex whse. .....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, ables siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars .....lb. .16¼- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. .16 - 16¼
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .14 Nom.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .55 - .65
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Rue, bots. .....lb. 1.70 - 2.50
Safflower dms. c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Sage, clary bots .....lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 7.30 - 8.25
Spanish cns .....lb .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 9.25 -11.50
Sardine, crude tanks Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafrass, artificial, dms.....lb. .42 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns .....lb. 2.75 —
Savory, cns .....lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms .....lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works .....lb 23 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.29.50 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .04½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .17½- .18
tanks...lb. .16 - —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks .....lb. .17¾- .18⅛
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1375- .1450
tankcars .....lb. .1200- —
natural winter, 45° dms.....lb. .1275- .1325
tankcars .....lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton.45.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works....lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works .....lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Tansy, dms .....lb. 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works..gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .50½- —
whse. .....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works .....gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South..gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms..lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. .....lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns .....lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .28
tanks, N. Y. .....lb. .25 - —
domestic, mills .....lb. .25 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .20 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.17.90 -20.50
Haitian, cns. .....lb.13.00 -16.00
Java, cns .....lb.25.00 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms .....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., f.o.b. N. Y., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., same basis, l.c.l. gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. .....gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. .....gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. .....gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. .....gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. .....gal. .83 - .85

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 7.70 - 9.95
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 8.60
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb.20.00 -30.00
extra, bots .....lb.30.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots .....lb. No stocks.
Oleostearine, bbls. .....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olivine aggregate, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.12.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -31.50
powd., USP, cns .....lb.21.65 -31.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.59 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Fenn, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼ c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works..lb. .1910- —
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs ..lb. 1.15 - —

Orange, Persian, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls .....lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .16
Orris root, Florentine, bls .....lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls. bxs.....lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lo. .26 - —
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l..... lb. .70 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .72 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms. dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. w.t., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10¾- —

Oil, Mace—Oxyquinolin Sulphate

Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, flaked, dms....lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms.....lb. .60 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene dms . lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrohiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .73 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms. works ... lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol 6b dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .41¾- —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidin Base).
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same base ..... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 5.17

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The fathers of many a little shaver owe quite a debt to Norda. Some of the most popular men's toiletries are made with Norda scents and odors.

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Pancreas Substance—Petroleum Solvent, Partial Aromatic

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African lb. 7.00 - —
Ceylon lb. 5.50 - —
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Czech, bgs lb. No Stocks
Spanish, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol dms., frt. alld lb .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —

Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .06 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0795- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0795- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0805- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0805- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0805- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. allc lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. allc lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works lb. .1800- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. allc. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. allc lb. .53½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .26 - .27

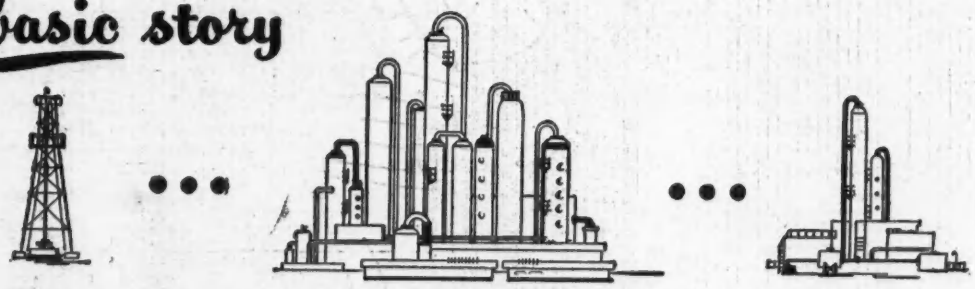
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., fib. dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, tins, works lb. .45 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25½- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. allc. lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. allc lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. allc. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. allc lb. .60 - .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. allc. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills ton. 65.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 62.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.03 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09

Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21½- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. 1.00 - —
red, Gondar, bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, hontakas, bgs lb. .49 - .50
birdseyes, bgs., afloat lb. .70 - .72
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .55 - —
Nigerian, bgs lb. .33 - .35
Turkish, bgs lb. .31 - —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .55 - —
white, bgs. lb. 1.17 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms. lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Pepsin, NF 1:3,000, bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11½- —
dlvd., E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., ex whse lb. .13½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06¾- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 5.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna., lower field bbl. 3.54 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.05 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast lb. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.25 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
Diesel, tanks, refy., California gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .104 - —
Penna, western gal. .1075- .1125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor No. 2 gal. .10 - —
group 3, No. 1 gal. .08125- .08875
No. 2 gal. .08 - .0825
No. 3 gal. .0775- .08
range gal. .08125- .09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .11 - .1145
No. 2 gal. .109 - .1135
No. 3 gal. .1075- .1135
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F. b.r., 43°-55°C, m.a.p., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .183 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, regular, tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .22 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refined, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
tank transport, dlvd. N. J. gal .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. 17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - .17
high solvency (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F. b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .195 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .21 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-292°F. b.r., 37°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .26 - .27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .32½
286°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .32½
17°-19°C. m.a.p gal. .35 - .39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p gal. .30½- .32½
25°C. m.a.p gal. .39½- —
18°-21°C. m.a.p gal. .35 - .43½

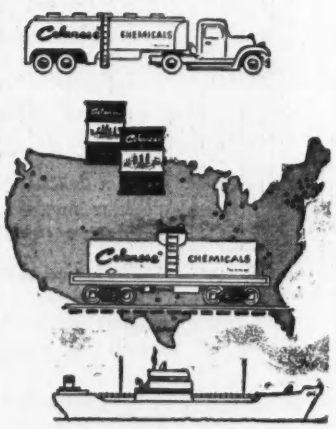
Why the Lacquer Industry looks to Celanese for

n-PROPYL ACETATE

a basic story



Celanese* n-Propyl Acetate is synthetically produced from Celanese normal Propanol and Celanese Acetic Acid in America's most up-to-date esterification units at Pampa and Bishop, Texas . . . under rigid production controls that assure highest quality and uniformity . . . in volume that can dependably supply full industrial demands . . . distributed in tankcars, trucks, drums, and compartmented tankwagons through a nation-wide distribution system . . . backed by complete technical data and formulation assistance from the recently expanded Technical Service and Application Laboratories at Summit, New Jersey.



Celanese n-Propyl Acetate offers lacquer manufacturers a medium boiling solvent with low viscosity, excellent blush resistance, medium evaporation rate, highest naphtha diluent ratio, clear water-white color, pleasant odor, at a cost that has saved many lacquer manufacturers up to 6¢ a gallon on their finished product. Your Celanese representative will be glad to show you how Celanese n-Propyl Acetate can meet your highest performance standards.

Celanese Corporation of America
Chemical Division, Dept. 556-K
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

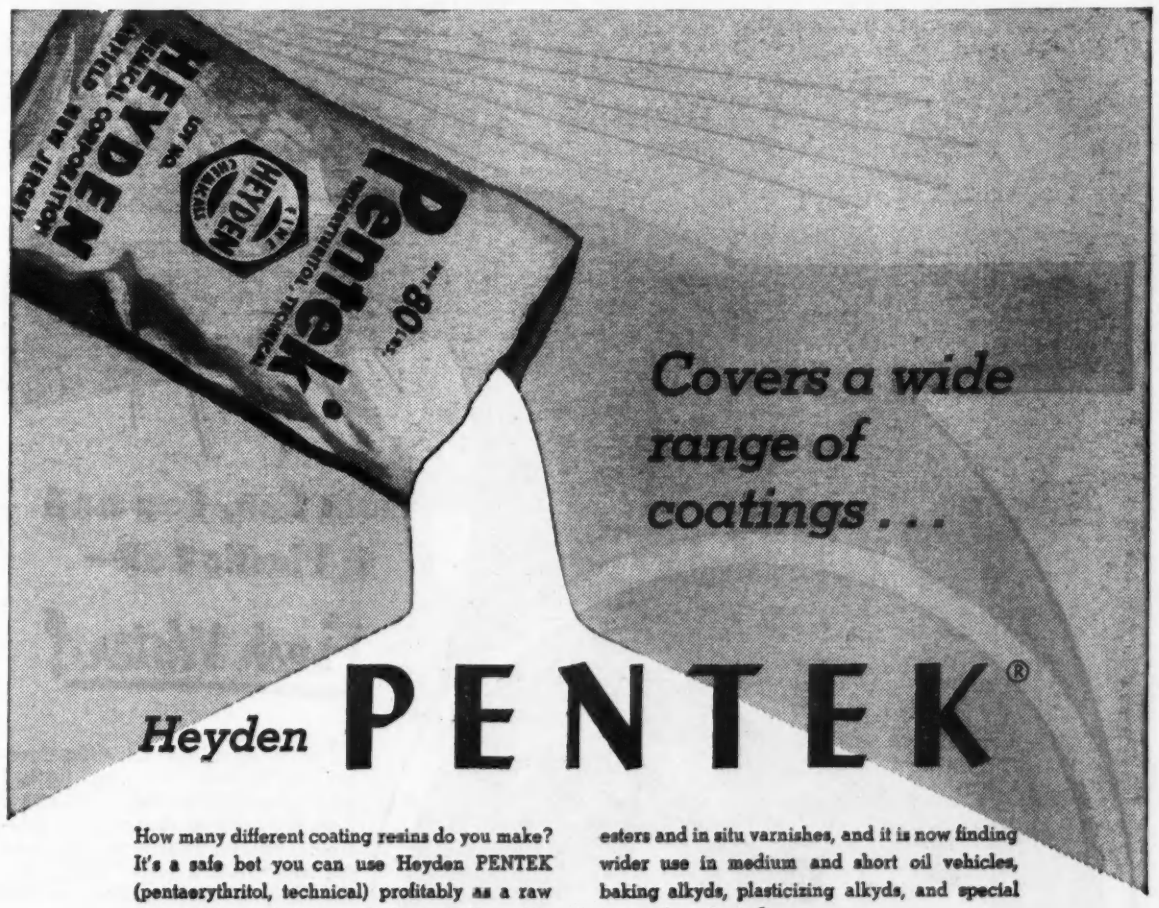
Celanese® CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Petroleum solvent, rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 .17
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret., drums c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd. E. lb 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. 1.85 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots. fib. dms lb.17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works lb.10.45 —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. 27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 4.68½- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.68½- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68½- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.68½- —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines. short ton. 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines. short-ton. 6.15½- —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13¾
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms. works, frt. alld. lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Guatamalan, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .26 - .29
Mexican, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
Pinetar, retort dms., incl. c.l., works gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50½- —
tanks, bulk, works gal. .35 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equaid. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.20 4.50
Pitch, burgundy domestic, dms., mc. c.l., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140° 150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton.41.20 -42.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼ .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 —
Pitch, linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .0290- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.93.00 - —
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 8.75 - —
Pokeroot, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb .48 .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .38
10,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .36½- —

Petroleum Solvent, Rubber—Potassium Hypophosphite

Polystyrene, colors, standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Poppyseed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .34 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ .16¾
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran dms lb 33 33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran dms lb 15 17
powd dms lb 24 26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powder dms lb. 40½ .41½
Cyanide dms 500-lb lots or more. works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride dms., works lb. .32 - —
Gluconate dms lb 75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03



Covers a wide range of coatings . . .

Heyden PENTEK®

How many different coating resins do you make? It's a safe bet you can use Heyden PENTEK (pentaerythritol, technical) profitably as a raw material for most of them. And the high quality of this versatile polyol, plus its inherent advantages, will carry through to the finished paint, varnish or lacquer.

PENTEK has long been a preferred material for long oil alkyds, synthetic drying oils, rosin esters and in situ varnishes, and it is now finding wider use in medium and short oil vehicles, baking alkyds, plasticizing alkyds, and special types of products.

Consider PENTEK as the polyol for YOUR resins—old and new. Its dependability and proved performance are based on years of experience in meeting the exacting requirements of the surface coating industries.

• • •

PENTEK is packed in strong multi-wall paper bags, 80 lbs. net—easy to store and convenient to use. Technical facts and samples are mailed promptly on request.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes
Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Neomycin • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates
Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Potassium Iodide—Red, Iron Oxide

Potassium Iodide, dms. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphate, gran., dms. .... lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. ..... unit-ton. .53 - —
80-81% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse. ton.261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton.266.00 - —
ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentohorate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ - .23¼
USP dms., works lb. .24½ - .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - 6.15
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld., E lb. .631 - .697
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton.37.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder dms lb. .16½ - .17
Sulphocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst, dms lb. .85 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots. gm. .79 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10⅞ - —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - 3.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0645- .093
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼ - .21½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs lb. .16 - .17
husks, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works, gal. 9.20 - 9.95
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base bbls. works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots gm. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh bgs. c.l. mines ton 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works, lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞ - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31-64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.184.00 -186.00
Quinceseed, bgs. ..... lb. 1.50 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ - —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½ - —
Hydrobromide, NF cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½ - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½ - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —

from Sun, Sea and a Plastic Ball—

Fresh Water!

HERE'S American scientific ingenuity at its best . . . a plastic ball that makes life-saving fresh water from the sun and the sea. The principle is simple: Solar heat evaporates sea water from a black "wick" and the distilled vapors condense on the cooler inner surface of the sphere.

But one of the real challenges was to produce a vinyl plastic that wouldn't succumb to salt water, heat and long storage. That was a job for a good *plasticizer*. As a basic producer we're continually being called upon for plasticizers to meet every demand, from low temperature flexibility in Arctic-bound military coverings to high stability in surgical tubing. Whatever the challenge, plastics manufacturers have learned to count on the uniform high quality of Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers . . . an advantage that accrues from our unique coal-to-finished plasticizer production control. This same *assurance of quality* carries right through the products of our other integrated divisions . . . because we're *basic*.

WBU 4414 B

DiButyl Phthalate
DilsoOctyl Phthalate — DiOctyl Phthalate
DiNonyl Phthalate — DiNonyl Adipate
DilsoOctyl Adipate — DiOctyl Adipate
DiButyl Sebacate — DilsoOctyl Sebacate
DiOctyl Sebacate — TriCresyl Phosphate
TetraHydroFurfuryl Oleate

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works .07 - —
Para toner, bbls. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, woven, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb 3.52 - —
Watchung type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-amino-toluene).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.30.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo.25.00 - —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo.25.00 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib dms kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, bgs., 100% powd., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .49 - .49½
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms.,
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07¼- .07½
refined, bgs lb. .08¾- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14 65 -14 90
powd., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11 10 -11 50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs $1 more
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom, cryst., powd., dms., cns lb 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .28 - .29
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb. .45 - —
select, bls lb. .60 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium powd, dms., dlvd lb 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .24 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Salvadorian lb. .14 - .14½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb .57 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages
lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .40
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg lots lb. .37 - .39
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .36
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain, oil (see Oil, shingle stain)
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .25½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78½- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.21.00 -27.35
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Soapbark, bls. lb. .24 - .25
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .30 - 31
powd., bbls. lb. .33 - .34
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1 70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼ .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots kilo.22.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd. bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 4.90 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1 40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms. frs. lb 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .09 .12
Chlorite, tech, dms., works lb. .58 .73

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SOLVAY POTASSIUM CARBONATE

SOLVAY POTASSIUM CARBONATE gives you the *highest quality* – at no increase in price! When you order SOLVAY Potassium Carbonate, you're always sure of getting purity that never varies . . . purity that meets the highest standards!

SOLVAY invites you to compare its exceptionally fine quality and purity. Send for samples and run a test.

Available in 2 forms:
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GRANULAR Hydrated Potassium Carbonate 83-85% K_2CO_3

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✓ COMPLETELY DUSTLESS!

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Potassium Carbonate
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda
Sodium Bicarbonate
Caustic Potash • Chlorine
Sodium Nitrite
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Ammonium Bicarbonate
Cleaning Compounds
Snowflake® Crystals
Calcium Chloride
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene

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SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me the following samples:
☐ DUSTLESS Calcined Potassium Carbonate 99-100% K_2CO_3
☐ GRANULAR Hydrated Potassium Carbonate 83-95% K_2CO_3
☐ At no cost or obligation—send me SOLVAY's book "Caustic Potash and Potassium Carbonate."
☐ Have your Technical Service contact me.

Name_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____ OC-13

Sodium Chloroacetate—Titanium Hydride

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran., dms. lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½- .34

Sodium citrate USP powd prices 1¢c higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb .85 1.10
smaller lots works lb 1.60 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate 33-35% acidity 250 lb. dms. works lb .14 - —
t.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous dms. c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l lb. .17¾ —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works lb .1290- —
Fluoracetate, munobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 -21 00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. lb. .35 - —
refined, dms lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l. lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, crysts., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.60
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate)
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots, or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).

Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ —
60% dms cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., chys. works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls, frt alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.85 - 5.00
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.50
dms., c.l. 100 lbs 5.25 - 5.30
t.c.l. 100 lbs 5.50 - 5.75
Molybdate crystals bbls works lb .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- .18
Orthosilicate, annyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works lb.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .25½ .25½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27

Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP ex. gran., dms lb. 44 - 45
powd., dms lb. 47 - 48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of Jl° Fla., also Me., N H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St. Louis) Neb., E of 98° N. C., S. C., Penn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb. W of 95°; N. D. Okla. S. D., Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.

Stannate dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .460 - .514
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
USP dms works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., dms lb. .22½ —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. to $10, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis, 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 33.00 - —
USP cryst fib dms lb. .17½ .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ —
Sulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
powder bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst, bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns c.l. works lb. .10½ —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher

Tripolypnosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.90 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.65 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 .39
Sorbitol cryst. pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb .38 .39
Sorbitol solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.56.00 -56.50
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots same basis. lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, tq reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N Y 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
t.c.l., spot lb. .08½- .09
Rice, t.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance not USP, fin. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 - 24
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms, lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls. works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated 90%, 325 mesh bgs works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms lb 4.00 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, USP micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd bots tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton.27.50 -30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermarkers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
lb. .24 - —
refrigeration cyls. t.c.l. dlvd.
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulphur monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaves, 25%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., whse unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works lb 1.40 - —
t.c.l., works lb 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb 1.45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd. bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l. works ton 14.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
t.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 —
t.c.l., works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs. works ton 36.00 - —
imp Canadian, grd., bgs. c.l., mines ton 15.25 -25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .03¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .04¾- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., t.c.l. lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., t.c.l. lb. .07¼- .07¾
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½- .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07½- .08
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
t.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol alpha (see A)
Commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. South lb .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
t.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99% bots dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Theophylline annydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .799 - 1.007
Crystals, hydrous, dms., works, lb. .78½- .82½
Metal (Straits) lb. .82 - —
Oxide, dms. lb. .84½- .85½
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .86 - .88
Tetrachloride, annyd. dms., works lb. .701 - .711
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —

Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Rutile, non-chalking, bgs. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.95 9.00

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE

Land, Building and any Part or All of Equipment

27,000 SQ. FT.—MOSTLY NEW BUILDINGS

20 Acres with R. R. Siding • 6 Miles from Tunkhannock, Pa. (Near Scranton)

Modern Machinery For Many Types of Industry Available

PLANT CAN BE USED FOR MANY KINDS OF FOOD PROCESSING OR DEHYDRATING, ANTI-BIOTICS OR CHEMICALS, OR ANY INDUSTRY REQUIRING EXCELLENT POWER PLANT AND PROCESSES REQUIRING MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR DISTILLING, DRYING, EVAPORATING OR FERMENTING OF MATERIALS AND OTHER EXPERIMENTAL USES. MAJOR PART BUILT BY UNITED DISTILLERS OF AMERICA, INC. IN 1946-7 AND USED 1 - 2 MONTHS ONLY.

LOCATION: Property is situated on Route 29, six miles northeast of Tunkhannock, Pa. It has about 1238 ft. frontage on Route 29, a concrete paved highway. It contains about 20 acres; with 80 or more additional acres, belonging to owner, available if desired. Lehigh Valley R.R. runs through tract with siding at plant 400 ft. long. It is about 25 miles northerly from Scranton or its airport.

IMPROVEMENTS: In 1946-7 the owners, United Distillers of America, Inc., spent over $300,000 improving a small distillery already located there and only operated this modernized plant 1 - 2 months so the major part of the equipment is very modern and set up in operating condition, with capacity of 1800 bushels.

Most of the above new equipment is in two new 1 story buildings 127 ft. x 42 ft. and 83 ft. x 62 ft. with high ceilings and includes a very fine modern power plant with a 600 H.P. Boiler and other equipment, later described; leaving an older power plant of 300 H.P., etc. for standby use.

Major items of new and modern process equipment in new buildings, consist of:

2 Rotary steam driers (Davenport) 6' dia. x 49';
1 Triple-effect evaporating unit (Goslin-Birmingham) complete;
1 Continuous Press (Davenport 2-A) and feeder with 2-30 H.P. motors;
1 Attrition Mill with magnetic separator (Strong-Scott) and two 30 H.P. motors;
2 Pug Mills No. 12 and No. 22;
3 Copper tin-lined-tanks of 13,600 gals. each;
1 Gyro-centric Screen (Patterson) 40' x 84';
1 De Ionizing unit—complete with 2 stainless steel tanks of 7500 gals. each etc.
Also conveyors, screens, fans, blowers and reducers, etc. and motors not listed above.

Major Equipment in other buildings are:

1 Meyer-Sherman Hammer Mill with 40 H.P. motor; (new)
Henze Pressure Cooker (an A.S.M.E. Code Vessel) 9200 gals.; (new)
Beer Still—copper 5'6" dia. x 40'6";
Rectifying column—steel —4' dia. x 30'—28 plates;
Vacuum flash chamber with barometric condenser and steam ejector, 11,300 gals. (new);
Atmospheric cooker with agitator, 3,190 gals., with 15 H.P. motor;
Fuller Airveyor—or automatic conveyor for grain, etc. to top of still bldg. —25 H.P. motor;
Dephlegmeter—steel 3' dia. x 12';
Also miscellaneous scales, regular and automatic, condensers, heaters, motors, etc.;
Other tanks on property consist of
Copper tanks of 1,100 gals. cap.
Copper-tin lined-tanks of 15,700 gals. cap.
Steel tanks of 30,000 gals. cap.
Steel grain tanks (4)—24,000 bu. cap.
Cypress fermenter vats (11) wood beer well—184,000 gals. cap.

MISCELLANEOUS Equipment:

Scales—Fairbanks Morse—Platform 1,500 lbs.
Recorder—Brown—Range 30°-220° F.—New
Blower Fan—Champion—G. E. 50 H.P. Motor—Falk Reducer 20.7:1—New
Blower—Buffalo 8" in and out—Allis 5 H.P. Motor—New
Conveyor—Chain Drive—Coal—20' long 25" wide, 3 H.P. Motor
Conveyor—Screw—19' long 10" wide, 2 H.P. Motor—Falk Reducer 20.7:1—New
Conveyor—Screw—20' long 10" wide, Allis 3 H.P. Motor—Falk Reducer 20.7:1—New
Conveyor—Screw—20' long 10" wide, G. E. 3 H.P. Motor—Falk Reducer 20.7:1—New
Conveyor—Screw—20' long 10" wide, Delco 3 H.P. Motor—Winfield Reducer 6.5 B Reduction 12.5:1—New
Ingersoll Rand Air Compressor 5' x 5' x 3½' with G. E. 5 H.P. Motor
Scales—Toledo—Platform—800 lbs.—New
Beer Heater—Steel Shell—Copper Tube
Doubler Kettle—Steel—6650 Pg.
Vent Condensor #1—all copper—6'6" High 8" ID
Vent Condensor #2—Monel Shell—Copper Tubes—6' High 18" ID.—150 Sq. Ft.—New
Condensor #1—Steel Shell—Copper Tubes—12' High 3' ID. 600 Sq. Ft.
2 Heat Exchange Units—3 Pass.—138¾" Tubes 5' long
Scales—Fairbanks—with weightograph—22.16 Bushel Hopper
Scales—Howe—with weightograph—86.4 Bushel Hopper
Scales—Richardson Automatic—4 Bu. with Reducer—New
Scales—Howe—Platform—1,000 lbs.
Yeast Tube—Steel—Copper Cooling Coils, 2,056 Gallons
Dona Cans—Copper—Double Jacket for Cooling—75 Gals.
2 Reducers—Tag—Range 75°-220° F. 75' Tube
Recorder—Brown—Range 0°-400° F.
Conveyor—Screw—22' long 10" wide Crocker Wheeler XP. 1.5 H.P. Motor; Falk Reducer 17.2:1
Conveyor—Screw—32' long 10" wide, Crocker Wheeler 1.5 H.P. Motor; Falk Reducer 17.18:1
Pump—30 HF. 62 GPM, with Howell 1 H.P. Motor
Pump—70 HF. 60 GPM with Westinghouse 3 H.P. Motor 3450 RPM.
Pump—110 HF. 20 GPM, with Howell 2 H.P. Motor
Pump—2" G. E. 2 H.P. Motor; (2) Pumps—2" BB&M 5 H.P. Motor
Westinghouse 3 H.P. Motor
Westinghouse—Gearhead—10 H.P. Motor Gearhead 70 RPM.
Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump—Wagner 20 H.P. Motor and Water Separator 30 PSI. Louis Allis 1 H.P. with Fairbanks Morse Pump 1½"
Howell 7.5 H.P. with American Marsh Pump, Size 2½", GPM 200 70 HF.
Howell 5 H.P. Motor with American Marsh Pump, Size 2½", GPM 150 HF. 45
Westinghouse 7.5 H.P. Motor with Weil High Wine Pump; (2) G. E. 5 H.P. Motors with Gould Pumps (Low Wine)

POWER PLANT: Boiler house #1 has new 600 H.P. Titusville Boiler—190 lbs. Complete with attachments and pneumatic ash disposal. Moore non-condensing steam turbine connected to Westinghouse A.C. Generator 300 K.W. 3 ph. 60 cy. 220 volts. Boiler House #2 has—Keeler 300 H.P. boiler—150 lbs. and attachments. 150-ton and 75-ton coal hoppers attached to boiler houses.

PUBLIC UTILITY POWER: On roadway are 3 transformers of 75 K.V.A. (220 volts) owned by Northern Penn. Power Co. and smaller single phase transformer owned by plant.

WATER LINES: Plant has 2 deep wells with pumps supplying 325 G.P.M. of cool clear water on land nearby; leased for 10 years. Also an 8" steel pipe line for intake water from their own land nearby on Mesopen Creek and 12" terra cotta return pipe line.

DWELLINGS: 1 cinder block 6-room 1 story dwelling with bath (new). 1 cinder block 6-room 1 story dwelling (uncompleted). Both are on Route 29 and on the above 20 acres. Also 1 frame 1-2 story dwelling or office at plant.

LABOR: Owners had about 50 employees in 3 shifts and found good reliable employees available from Tunkhannock and vicinity of plant.

INSPECTION: Caretaker lives in above described 1 story dwelling on Route 29.

For prices and further information, write or telephone

UNITED DISTILLERS OF AMERICA, INC.

595 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. **Telephone: PLaza 8-0410**

Titanium Pigment, Calcium-Rutile—Wattle Extract

Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works.....lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 • —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 • 3.25
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist.....gal. .35 • —
Cleveland, dist.....gal. .34½- .35
Geneva Utah .....gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .35 • —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .35 • —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .32 • —
Sparrow's Point, Md.gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .32½- .33
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y..gal. .35 • —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .35 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .35 • —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .35 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .35 • —
Providence R. I.....gal. .35 • —
Wood River Ill.....gal. .35 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 • 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 • —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 • —
truckloads, works.....lb. .17 • —
ton to truckloads, works....lb. .20 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23 • —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48¼- .49¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45¼- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41½- —
tanks .....lb. .39 • —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks .....lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .72 • —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13 • —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .11 • —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 • 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33 • —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33 • —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E..lb. .47 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 • —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 • —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 • —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100%..lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100%..lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100%..lb. .33 • —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .40 • —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works..lb. .90 • —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 • —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0185- —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works..lb. 5.00 • 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works..kilo.165.00 • —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 7.75 • —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothicin, USP, bots.....lb. .75 • .85

U

Urethane, USP dms.....lb. 1.50 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E..ton.154.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....ton.162.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va..ton.128.00 • —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 • —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 • .14

V

Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs. ex dock..ton.76.00 • —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.56.00 -57.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .05½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works..lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 6.00 • 6.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 6.50 • 6.75
whole, tins .....lb. 6.50 • 6.75
Tahiti, cs. .....lb. 4 75 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 • 6.75
smaller lots .....lb. 6.90 • 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots...lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 • 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots, cns .....lb. 3.05 • 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .15½- —
Vinylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 • —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .25 • —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 • —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .23 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 • —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Pyridin, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.50 • —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼ • —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin.
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.225.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol)
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm bots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner.
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.30 • 2.50
Warfarin 0.5% dms., 50 lb tots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 • —
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Wattle bark, fair average, or S. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 • —
merchantable bgs., ex dock.ton.96.50 • —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10 • —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra. lb. .10 • —

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Brazilian, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs lb. .63 - .65
yellow, bricks lb. .58 - .60
slabs lb. .56 - .57
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs. lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .85 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .94 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 - .89
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .92 - .94
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.19 - 1.21
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-183° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
German, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .77 - .78
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs. lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting (see calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .15 - —
leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .23
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 42.00 - 55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 - 50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 51.75 - 57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .30 - .33
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol, cryst., fractions, over 7°C., m.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Yellow, benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt, alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd. dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 5.25 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .43 - .46

Wax, Amorphous—Zinc Sulphate

Zinc metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Naphthalene, liquid, 8%, Zn, dms, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅛- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15⅛- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
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powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. allo. lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.90 - 9.90

—Continued on page 88

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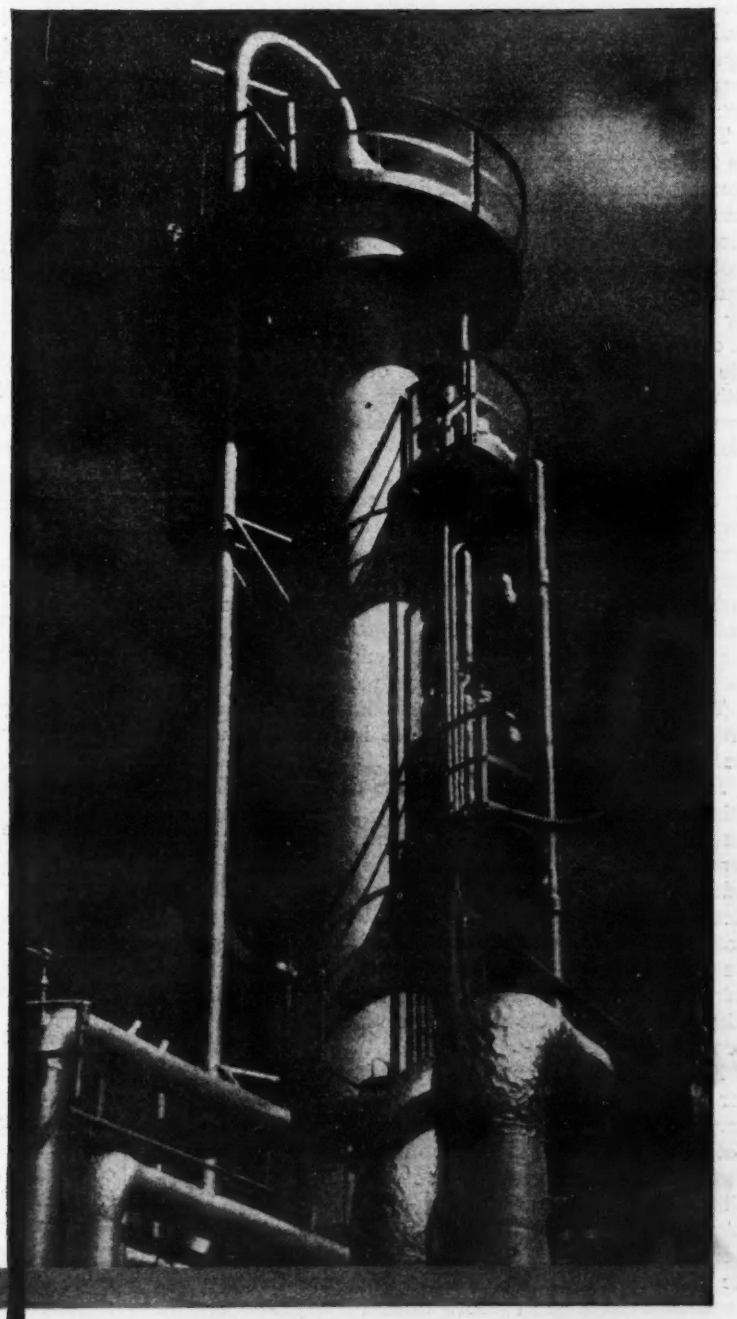

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Volume 164 November 2, 1953 Number 18

Program in National Economy

President Eisenhower has at least implied in recent statements that he intends to advocate and promote a program with a minimum of seven basic purposes in the coming year. Much of its scope is the same as that of his program announced at the beginning of his administration. It includes a close maintenance of the rate of military spending; a moderate reduction in federal revenue, including a manufacturers' sales tax; reciprocal trade pacts and tariff reductions; a measure of compliance with labor's demands on the Taft-Hartley act; and, of course, the "stabilization" of farm prices.

The promises and performances of the administration on fourteen topics were compared by a Democratic congressman in a "Congressional Record" article something more than a month ago. He did not set forth what congress had to do with the differences. It is to be expected that the newly announced program will not have any easier sledding. But, every item on it should be studied by businessmen and their organizations to the extent of careful, adequate analysis, and something appropriate should be done with respect of each one of them. Otherwise, there may be more than mere words in such newspaper headings as "The Government and a Slump."

It is especially evident that there is much for business to do in cooperation with government because of the growing support in other circles, well-meaning but not particularly well-informed for proposals that this country must cooperate with its allies with greater patience, must "keep open the door to all chances of honest negotiation of differences between the Soviet Union and the free world," and must stand committed to just and peaceful changes in international relations.

Those conceptions, as well as the purposes of the President's proposed program, are fraught with unlimited possibilities.

Among those who engage in the doping out of such things, there is talk that President Eisenhower's popularity has decreased about 12 percent over the past six weeks. A number of reasons for the decline have been adduced, most of them in keeping with the above-mentioned comparison of promises and performances and comprising achievements which no thinking analyst has believed to be possible. That, however, is the way of things—and it is the way in which direful results in the direction of "The Government and a Slump" can be brought about.

None of the reasons given by those whose regard for President Eisenhower has shrunk has to do with anything that is nationally fundamental. But, the greatest lack on the part of the people of this country—and those who represent them in many governmental positions—is that of a national viewpoint. Business has a big job to make up that lack on the part of its members—also their lack of proper recognition of what public relations should be. The latter is one thing which must be looked upon above almost everything else in any essaying by business of cooperation with government. Although public relations are fundamentally the same for both groups, the procedures which they entail are quite different.

Be that, or anything else, as it may, business must make every possible endeavor to go hand-in-hand with the federal government in its development and application of a program in national economy. Business is the bulwark of the national economy. But, it must have the proper recognition of the meaning of that term, "national," in proper association with the global role of the United States—and under the pressure of special interests at home.

Narcotic-Addiction Problem

Among the clouds of governmental control which hang along the horizon of the drug trade is one which has, as yet, got little, if any, attention. It is not a very big cloud; it is not very dark; and, as is common with clouds, its shape is almost anything that an observer can fancy. That cloud has come about because of the growing public attention to the misuse of narcotics.

The drug trade has nothing to do with the continuously reported and widely deplored practice of narcoticism among the teen-aged or with the misuse of what are valuable, necessary drugs in other areas. But, because those articles are drugs, the drug trade is more or less specifically associated with their misuses in the minds of that large majority of persons who never apply logic to their so-called "thinking," are always looking for a "goat," and are addicted to taking short cuts in everything. The drug trade, as such, had nothing to do with the narcotic evils which led to the enactment of the Harrison law. But, it has been burdened by the provisions of that statute which are fundamentally necessary in any endeavor to correct the conditions at which it is aimed.

Because legal groups are giving attention publicly to such topics as "The Medical Aspect of Negligence Actions," it is not difficult to foresee a movement in the direction of pharmacal aspects in similar areas. And there is a widespread opinion that the existence of narcotic addiction is traceable, perhaps quite circuitously, to negligence somewhere. Again because the contributory substances are drugs, it would not be difficult to steer a goodly part of those so opining into a belief that the negligence was that of those who are supposed to have everything to do with drugs.

Doubtless the interest being taken by Welfare and Health Council groups in what gets newspaper headings such as "Teen Dope Use Sets City Peak," will have an influence on the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Closely peering, one can see in some corners of that organization at least a trace of dissatisfaction with the handling of narcotic problems, if not of practices. Whether HEW will make any move toward the getting of new antinarcotic legislation is anybody's guess. What pressure it might develop higher up and directed to administrative reforms under the existing laws is likewise wholly within the realm of conjecture. But, it is not unreasonable to believe that there will be pressure from somewhere for the doing of something toward the remedying of conditions such as the juridically reported increase of 19 percent among teen-age addicts in the City of New York in the first half of this year.

Whatever move may be made, the drug trade will get more restrictions. It has been said that some officials feel that the distribution of narcotics should be confined strictly to governmental agencies. Experience in other things does not lend support to any expectation that such a system would be better in any way.

The drug trade has long done and still is doing much more than its logical share of the job of combatting the misuse of narcotics—and of other drugs. It will continue to do so as long as it has a part in the providing of those important items of the essential materia medica. And it will be prepared and willing to help in any movement which promises to make that job more effective.

For the Bookshelf

Plant Diseases—The Yearbook of Agriculture, 1953. Cloth; xvii+940 text pages, 6 x 9 in. and color plates. Washington: United States Department of Agriculture. $2.50.

The yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture are quite well known as valuable contributions to agricultural knowledge—not confined to farming by any means. The 1953 issue stands out particularly, as did that of 1952 entitled "Insects," for particular usefulness to those increasingly expanding divisions of the chemical industry which are producing pesticides. It should point for many the way to markets which offer a deal of promise toward the remedying of the security asseverated the unprofitableness of the pesticide industry.

The Secretary of Agriculture is not alone among observant people in the view with which he begins his foreword to the 1953 yearbook:—"To me the most startling aspect of plant diseases is that they cost us an estimated three billion dollars a year. The tragic aspect is that much of the loss is a waste that can be prevented. Waste is contrary to the laws of nature and the conscience of man. Waste is unworthy of a great people."

In this yearbook there is much information in the direction of prevention of that tremendous waste — and no pretense is made that the job is an easy one. Its information is presented on the general topics of costs and causes of plant diseases, bases of controls (with much of value for the pesticidal world), and growing healthier plants. It then specializes on grasses and legumes, cotton, food and feed grains, vegetable crops, sugar crops, the tobacco plant, some ornamentals, fruits and nuts; then goes into the after-harvest aspects of phytopathology (where one topic being "Using chemicals to again the chemical phase is prominent, Stop Spoilage"). In all the topics there is an earnest endeavor to provide guides to recognition, sources, preventions, and remedies, also to conditions of soil and other environment which one contributory promotively and preventively with reference to plant diseases. In the latter aspects there is much of value to those who are concerned with soil chemicals in any manner.

So, this yearbook is a volume that has a big place in the reference library of anybody concerned in any way with any class of agricultural chemicals. It offers many channels for mutually helpful communication and contect between those who provide those highly important materials of chemical commerce and those who need them.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

lodged in the Department of Commerce Building at 14th and Constitution avenue.

Industry men coming to Washington on business with the department will find the location much more convenient since most all of the other commodity divisions as well as the top officials of the department are housed in this main building. The chemical division will be found on the fourth floor, occupying most of corridor No. 4.

Census Bureau Suggestions Wanted

Secretary Weeks' intensive review committee, which he set up recently to look over the operations of the Census Bureau and suggest ways of improving its efficiency, is open to suggestions from industry and other users of the census figures. Anyone having an idea how to improve the bureau should make it known to Rexford C. Parmelee, executive secretary of the committee, whose office is in the Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

The committee, of which Dr. Ralph J. Watkins, director of research of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., is chairman, has launched a three-month study of census functions at the request of Secretary Weeks. It intends to look over all the census gathering programs of the bureau, recommend elimination of those in which the time and effort seems more than their worth, and suggest new programs which appear to have merit and are desired by industry.

One thing Mr. Weeks hopes will be accomplished by the study will be an improvement in relations between the bureau and congress. The bureau's appropriations have often been the target of attack in congress and last year its funds for the five year census of business and industry were wiped out almost entirely. To observers, this appeared to be a strange viewpoint for congress to take at a time when business seemed to be coming into its own in the matter of government relations again but such are the strange ways that politics sometimes works.

Spurring Interest in Geology

The National Science Foundation is concerned over the small amount of basic research on geology going on among the colleges of the country and has set out to stir up new interest in this branch of science. The first step has just been taken at a conference of about thirty geologists held at Beloit College, Wisconsin, under the sponsorship of the foundation.

The geologists came from the colleges with small geology departments — those with departments having fewer than five teachers because it is there that the foundation believes the main trouble lies. Only a limited amount of research can be undertaken at many colleges because of the heavy teaching loads of the staffs. Also the colleages are having trouble competing with larger research institutions for federal and industrial research funds. However, the colleges are the important source of young scientists who continue graduate work in sciences at larger institutions.

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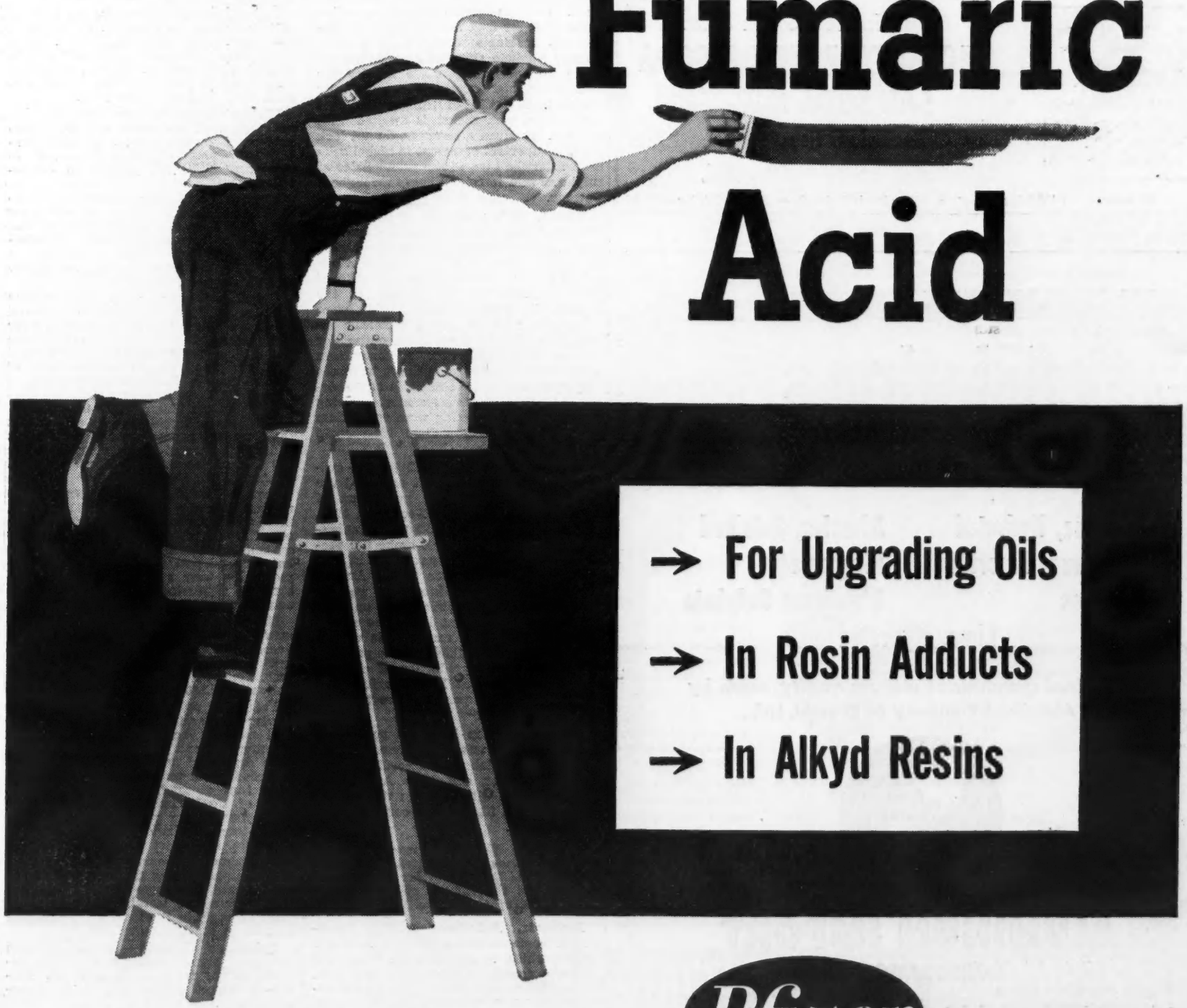

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Heavy Chemicals

Most of the tin based chemicals were priced fractionally higher last week as a result of an advance in the metal. Buying interest in tin salts continued active although individual sales remained small and confined to current needs. It looked as though this policy will be followed until the tin market shows signs of stabilization. A moderate increase in sales was reported in lead and zinc and some spotty improvement could be noted in the demand for copper. The supply of quicksilver seemed to be tighter on spot but the inactive extent of consuming demand left prices unchanged. There was no easement in the supply of selenium and producers expect a tight market indefinitely.

October proved a good month for several heavy chemicals. Producers looking over the period asserted the tonnage movement showed improvement over September. Glass plant demand for dense soda ash was a bit spotty at intervals but light ash moved steadily throughout the past month. Dry caustic soda commanded more attention last week and it appeared that consumer inventories built up early last summer were running low. Demand for liquid caustic soda was steady and has shown little variation of late. Chlorine conditions revealed no important change with consumers experiencing little difficulty in securing all the spot material desired. Calcium chloride found an active outlet both for dust and ice control. Anhydrous ammonia continued available. Copper sulphate shipments for industrial use were satisfactory while inquiry for agriculture and export was practically dormant. The effect of lifting government regulations from nickel is awaited with interest. Producers, however, do not look for any important easement in nickel salts until after the turn of the year. Sales of sulphuric acid remained heavy throughout October.

August, 1953, production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States were generally higher than those reported for the previous month or for the corresponding month of 1952, according to the Bureau of the Census. Increases from July, 1953, were reported for 23 of the 39 chemicals included in the release while the output for 12 chemicals was lower. A comparison with August of last year shows increases in production for 30 chemicals and a decrease for four. The four chemicals showing a decrease in production were ammonium sulphate, methanol, sodium bicarbonate and zinc yellow.

The production of 193,932 tons of synthetic ammonia for August exceeded the previous alltime monthly production of 193,507 tons produced in December, 1952, and the 5,018 tons of sodium metaphosphate produced in August broke the previous record of 4,996 tons reported in September 1951. Shipments during August, 1953, of soda ash declined by 5 percent from the July totals while stocks on hand increased by 20 percent during the month. August shipments of caustic soda were 2 percent higher than those for the previous month. Although production of chlorine was about 1 percent less than for July, 1953, it totaled 14 percent more than for August, 1952.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 98.1 percent for the week ending October 24, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 97.3R in the preceding week and 92.0 in the corresponding week of 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—October occasioned some easement in the available supply which is not unusual when the season's agricultural demand subsidies. Production of synthetic during August established a new monthly high. The total showed 193,932 tons, compared with 185,515 in July and 174,360 tons in August last year.

Bauxite—Producers are holding the market at the former price range of $9.50 to $10.00 per ton for bulk in carlots at the mines. Demand continued about normal with stocks adequate to meet requirements.

Calcium Carbide—Production was off slightly in August, compared with July but substantially above August last year. The totals for commercial show August 1953 at 66,498 tons, July 69,603 and August 1952 at 45,812 tons.

Calcium Chloride—This season is unusual in as much as sales are still being made for highway dust control occasioned by the prolonged drought. Demand for winter use for ice control is increasing and sales are running well up to the seasonal average with some producers in relatively tight supply at present.

Calcium Phosphate—Continued to command attention for feed use. Supply position comfortable with market still under competitive influences. August output showed 8,460 tons of dibasic, compared with 8,007 in the preceding month and 4,731 tons in August last year.

Carbon Bisulphide—Demand fair but not urgent at the close of the month. Production during August was placed at 45,695,397 pounds against 45,560,529 in July and 37,787,032 pounds in August 1952.

Carbon Dioxide—August output of liquid and gas showed 17,548 tons, compared with 17,596 in the previous month and 14,442 tons in August last year. Production of solid (dry ice) was 65,426 tons in August, against 66,311 in July and 65,005 tons in August 1952.

Chlorine—Demand, while good, has not crowded production and there appeared to be no scarcity of spot material over the past month. Production of chlorine gas during August amounted to 237,835 tons, compared with a revised total of 241,110 tons in July and 207,914 tons in August 1952. Total gas consumption during August was placed at 230,152 tons and 14,752 tons of liquid. Stocks on hand at the close of August were 128 tons of gas and 24,329 tons of liquid, compared with 540 tons of gas and 16,714 tons of liquid on August 31, 1952.

Copper Sulphate—Aside from the maintenance of a good industrial demand, there was little important activity to note over the past month. Florida citrus growers bought spasmodically for current wants but demand petered out last week. Export sales were spotty and not of substantial dimensions. Stocks continued ample with prices firm.

Glauber's Salt — Consumer requirements have been leveled off although producers state that stocks are not too plentiful. August production showed 19,220 tons, against a revised total of 18,140 in July and 15,139 tons in August 1952.

Potash, Caustic—Activity has not exceeded moderate dimensions over the past month. Producers have maintained inventories and immediate shipments have continued available. August output recorded 6,656 tons of liquid containing 1,690 tons of solid, compared with 6,768 tons of liquid including 2,178 tons of solid during the preceding month and 5,925 tons of liquid, solid content not available, in August 1952.

Potassium Carbonate — Sales did not pickup much during the past month and it appeared as though most of the glass plants were still working on inventories built up early in the summer. Immediate shipments continued available.

Potassium Chlorate — Market position remained steady under a moderate demand mostly from match factories. Producers offered prompt shipments at current prices.

Potassium Stannate — Priced higher at 63.1c. to 69.7c. per pound, freight allowed east. The upward revision was the result of higher tin. Consumer demand has continued active throughout the past month.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, .04c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, .04c. per lb.
Tin chloride, .06c. per lb.
Crystals, .05c. per lb.
Metal, 2c. per lb.
Sulphate, .06c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, .05c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
98.26	98.26	98.27	95.13

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

At intervals, the call for plating use was broad enough to crowd production and shipments experienced a sligh delay. At the close deliveries moved out on time. Prices are based on tin at 81c. per pound.

Salt Cake—Shipments to kraft paper mills are described as steady with demand from the glass and paper industries sufficient to hold available stocks down. August production of crude commercial amounted to 58,649 tons, compared with 57,469 in July and 51,370 tons in August, 1952.

Soda Ash—Shipments of dense ash recovered from the temporary slump noted earlier in the month and the movement to glass plants last week was described as good. Light ash was also finding a steady outlet. August production of finished light ash was placed at 227,391 tons, compared with 213,246 in July and 194,620 tons in August last year. The dense ash output for August showed 146,203 tons of finished, against 154,787 in the preceding month and 133,341 tons in August, 1952. Stocks of light ash on August 31 were 45,183 tons, compared with 30,223 on July 31. Stocks of dense ash at the end of August were 46,868 tons, against 46,359 on July 31. August production of natural soda ash amounted to 34,511 tons, compared with 33,641 in July and 27,919 tons in August last year. Stocks on August 31 were 35,709 tons against 33,461 on July 31 and 36,349 tons on August 31, 1952.

Soda, Caustic—Dry caustic was more active last week and it looked as though consumer inventories built up early in the summer were running low. Shipments of liquid caustic continued steady. August production of liquid caustic soda by the electrolytic process totaled 235,712 tons including 21,037 tons of dry, compared with 237,828 tons of liquid containing 24,534 tons of dry in July and 201,687 tons of liquid including 23,292 tons of dry in August, 1952. Output by the lime-soda process showed 38,653 tons of liquid, containing 10,548 tons of dry in August, against 44,347 tons of liquid including 11,894 tons of dry in the preceding month and 40,346 tons of liquid containing 9,558 tons of dry in August, 1952.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Prices steady under a fair consumer demand and stocks adequate to meet requirements. August production totaled 7,608 tons of refined, compared with 8,849 in the preceding month and 7,720 tons during August last year.

Sodium Chlorate—October sales were mostly for industrial use and not of a character to pinch production. Prompt shipments continued available at former prices.

Sodium Nitrite—Supply position has been kept comfortable with immediate shipments obtainable. Demand has ranged from moderate to fair.

Sodium Phospates—A new high monthly production record was established by meta sodium phosphate in August. The total showed 5,018 tons, compared with 4,305 in July and 4,226 tons in August last year. Monobasic output was 1,864 tons in August, against 1,634 in the preceding month and 1,497 tons in August last year. Tribasic production showed 4,890 tons in August, compared with 3,720 in July and 4,199 tons during August, 1952.

Sodium Silicate—In producing quarters, it was stated that consuming demand was steady with little variation to note of late. August production for soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous showed 36,639 tons, compared with 41,270 in the previous month and 35,521 tons in August last year.

Sodium Stannate — Higher prices were established last week. The market responded readily to an advance in metallic tin. Consumer demand continued active for current wants and producers seemed satisfied with the aggregate amount of business passing. First hand inventories have been sustained at a level to permit immediate shipment. The closing price was 46c. to .51.4c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on tin at 81c. per pound.

Sodium Sulphate—Anhydrous has found a steady outlet under a good consumer demand. Production has kept the supply comfortable with an absence of excess stocks. August output of anhydrous refined was placed at 19,974 tons, compared with 19,108 tons in the preceding month and 16,112 tons in August 1952.

Tin Chemicals—While tin oxide remained at 84½c. to 85c. per pound, the other tin salts were advanced in price last week. Demand remained active with consumers not inclined to extend commitments beyond the limit of actual wants. The upward revision was due entirely to the advance in the price of the metal where the prevailing uncertainty has kept buyers cautious. There was no scarcity of tin salts and no indication of any at the present time. The breakdown showed chloride stannous anhydrous at 79.9c. to $1.007 per pound, crystals hydrous 78½c. to 82½c., sulphate stannous 86c. to 88c. and tetrachloride anhydrous 70.1c. to 71.1c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Prices are based on tin at 81c. per pound.

Acids

Acetic—Production of synthetic during August amounted to 42,683,676 pounds, compared with 46,982,674 in the previous month, and 31,171,764 pounds in August 1952. The natural output in August showed 1,862,000 pounds, against 1,908,000 in July and 1,806,000 pounds during August last year. Demand for glacial continued about steady at the close of October with stocks adequate and prices unchanged.

Chromic—Platers are taking on stocks for current wants and it is expected that demand will expand when the supply of nickel salts increases. August production was placed at 1,334 tons, compared with 1,332 in July.

Hydrochloric—Sales of good volume featured the market during October. No price changes were announced. August production amounted to 63,073 tons and included 13,727 tons made from salt and acid, 12,222 from chlorine and hydrogen

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and 37,124 tons from byproduct and other sources. July output totaled 62,463 tons and in August last year 54,823 tons were made.

Hydrofluoric—Shipments for industrial use were well sustained through October. Stocks were not excessive and mostly in balance with requirements. Production during August was placed at 4,150 tons, compared with 4,392 in July and 3,612 tons in August last year.

Nitric—Improved supply of anhydrous ammonia has favored production of this acid. August output showed 144,624 tons, compared with 140,268 in the preceding month and 128,886 tons in August 1952.

Sulphuric—Demand during October has increased with sales for industrial use above those of the preceding month. The August gross amounted to 1,118,288 tons including 209,532 tons made by the chamber process and 908,756 by the contact process. The July total was revised to 1,155,529 tons and in August last year 1,061,318 tons were produced. Spent acid used in fortification was 74,465 tons during August, against a revised total of 85,335 in July and 71,231 tons in August, 1952.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary aluminum in August was 110,545 short tons; an increase of 1,260 tons compared with July, according to the Bureau of Mines. Since August, 1952, production of primary pig and ingot has increased about 31 percent. One new plant at Rockdale, Texas, reported its initial production in November, 1952. Increased production also came from new pot lines at plants already in operation at Wenatchee, Washington, at San Patricio near Corpus Christi, Texas, and at Chalmette, Louisiana.

Copper — Buying interest from moderate to good dimensions featured the market. The tone remained firm with higher London cables contributing strength to the domestic situation. Sales for October shipment have exceeded 90,000 tons with around 22,000 tons booked for November. Prices for electrolytic were unchanged at the close of the week, the range extending from 29½c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Sales of fair dimensions were reported last week. Demand was somewhat irregular but averaged good. Spot shipment commanded the most attention with a shift to November late in the week. The London market declined slightly but kept above the parity of domestic prices. At the close, the common grade was listed at 13½c. per pound New York basis and 13.30c. St. Louis. According to the Bureau of the Census shipments of lead and lead-base alloy die castings in August increased to 1,795,000 pounds from 1,502,000 pounds in the preceding month. Unfilled orders for lead die castings at the end of August amounted to 742,000 pounds, compared with 597,000 pounds on hand a month earlier, the Bureau stated.

Quicksilver—Market continued firm last week. There was no important increase in buying interest but offerings on spot were limited and there was an absence of selling pressure. Under such conditions, the market presented a tight spot supply position. At the close, sellers named $184 to $186 per flask.

Selenium—Remained in definitely tight supply throughout the month of October. It was stated that the major part of current production is destined indirectly for government use for electronic requirements. Producers can see no nearby easement in supply conditions. The market is quoted at $4.25 to $4.75 per pound.

Tin—Prices were steadier last week with a moderate advance recorded at the close. There was no important increase in buying interest but there was an absence of selling pressure. There seemed to be more stability in the markets in London and Singapore. Consumers here have not departed from their cautious buying policy and are content to keep purchases within the limit of actual wants. Late in the week 82c. per pound was named for Straits tin on spot.

Zinc—While consumers have not shown much desire to buy in excess of actual wants, aggregate sales were of better volume last week. Realizing that present stocks are ample, buyers are not interested at present in committing themselves to future deliveries. London prices did not vary much but averaged slightly lower. Prime western at the close of the week was priced at 10c. per pound East St. Louis and at 10½c. delivered New York.

Foote Mineral Adds Venuto

Carmine J. Venuto recently joined the research and development department of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, as a mineralogist. Mr. Venuto was with New Jersey Zinc Company at Franklin, N. J., before joining Foote.

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Stein, Hall President

Lawrence Gussman has been elected president of Stein, Hall & Co., New York, succeeding Morris S. Rosenthal, who has resigned as president, director and a director of Stein, Hall's affiliated companies. Mr. Gussman is also president of Stein-Davis Company, a manufacturing subsidiary. He had been Stein, Hall's vice-president in charge of the manufacturing and technical divisions.

Diamond Alkali Approved For Nuclear Study Team

The Atomic Energy Commission has approved the addition of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of expanding the activities of the industrial study team of Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York, and Pioneer Service & Engineering Company, Chicago. The latter firms have been participating in the commission's nuclear reactor development program for the application of atomic energy to electric power generation.

Diamond Alkali becomes the chemical partner of the group. This follows the original planning of the team to have an experienced chemical company, along with the manufacturing experience of Foster Wheeler and the power plant design experience of Pioneer, to constitute a diversified group having a background in the various technical fields anticipated in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

At the same time, the commission approved the participation of Pittsburgh Piping & Equipment Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., as consultant to the group in the piping, metallurgy and fabrication field. The team has just submitted its first report to the commission and has been granted an additional period of six months in which to continue its studies. The newly-constituted group will continue activities already under way.

Monsanto Canada Appoints Toombs to Development Post

Appointment of E. H. Toombs to the development department of Monsanto Canada, Ltd., has been announced. Mr. Toombs will be residing in Vancouver and will pay particular attention to developments in western Canada.

Joining Monsanto in 1944, Mr. Toombs has in turn been chemist, chief chemist, and technical manager in charge of research and production for the company's western operations with headquarters in Vancouver. The post of chief chemist will be handled in the future by C. A. Moore and G. L. King, will be superintendents in charge of production. Both men have been members of Monsanto's research staff since 1946.

Hart Products Adds Epstein

Hart Products Corporation, New York, has engaged Daniel Epstein as a research chemist in the fields of textile, leather and paper specialties. Mr. Epstein's experience includes work with such auxiliaries as anti-static products, nylon coning oils, self-scouring wool oils, detergents, softening agents and leather compounds.

Celanese Corp. Fellowship Program Is Announced for 17 Colleges

The graduate fellowship program of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, for the 1953-54 academic year will embrace twenty fellowships in seventeen different colleges and universities. The program covers a wide range of activity, including those sciences of particular interest to the various phases of Celanese operations.

In general, each fellowship is for a one-year period, but provision is made for a continuation of study for an additional year when required. The fields of study include cellulose, organic, physical and general chemistry; chemical and mechanical engineering; physics; plastics and textiles.

Oilseed Acreage, Production Down in West Germany

Western Germany's oilseed acreage and production have declined even more markedly in 1953 than the sharp decrease in 1952, the Foreign Agricultural Service stated last week.

According to preliminary official estimates, 1953 production of the major oil-producing crops, rapeseed, flaxseed and poppyseed, will total about 39,800 short tons compared with 68,800 tons in 1952 and 105,800 tons in 1951. Total area to the three crops is placed at 58,500 acres against 103,100 in 1952, and 151,700 in 1951. Dissatisfaction with producer prices was largely responsible for the decline.

On an oil equivalent basis, this year's production totals roughly 14,000 tons compared with 24,000 tons in 1952 and 37,000 in 1951.

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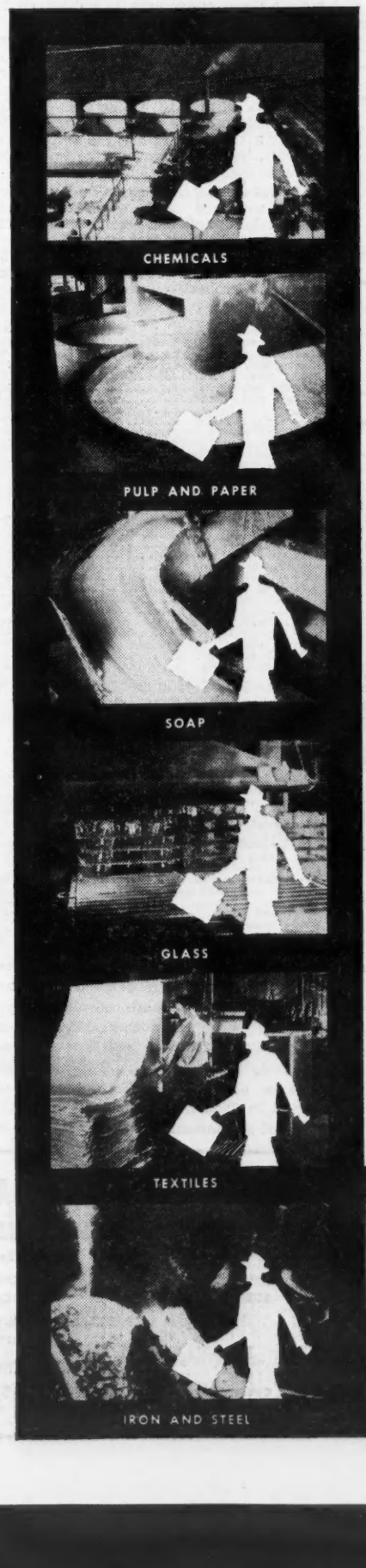

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A paper mill in New England is visited and advised on super-bleaching with chlorine dioxide. A soap manufacturer in the Middle West wishes to discuss the advantages of low-iron caustic. A chemical plant in the East is counseled on the storage and handling of sulphuric acid. Several Southern textile mills are visited in connection with the storage of soda ash. A gray-iron foundry in Ohio is advised on controlling sulphur with Purite. A glass plant in the Southeast wants information on soda ash and nitrate of soda. A petroleum refinery in the Southwest seeks assistance on the handling of caustic soda, and several water works are advised on taste and odor control with chlorine dioxide.

And so it goes. More and more, industry is looking to Mathieson Technical Service for practical assistance on the handling and use of basic chemical raw materials. A call to your Mathieson representative is all that's needed to avail yourself of this industry-wide experience.

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Botanical Drug Collections

—Continued from page 7

To a dwindling labor supply was added the drought, one aspect of which may not be readily apparent to manufacturing consumers. Drug plants did not grow to normal maturity because of long dry periods. Normal ripening of plant life was impossible and, long before maturity, the above-ground botanicals had withered to a dry crisp. Their normal growth cycle was never reached. For two successive years, drought has upset the normal balance of nature and has made serious inroads on the medicinal properties of plant life.

Illustrative of the effect of the labor shortage and drought this year is the case of one leading collector. His individual buying list, comprising somewhat over 100 items, showed that only nine botanicals of the total were gathered in greater volume this season than in 1952. The remaining items were substantially below last year's totals.

Trend Toward Specialization

This collector pointed out that fewer people gather drugs now, and that those gatherers still active have a tendency to concentrate on one or two items, which though small in volume, are "musts" for some manufacturers. Thus, he said, supplying these consumers is almost an insoluble problem.

The price trend in buying was upward in the main this year. In early June, concern about contract obligations rose sharply and prices paid to gatherers were raised to stimulate collection. At that time, trucks came into the warehouses one at a time, with long pauses between arrivals, instead of forming half-mile-long lines, as was the case in other years.

To cover contract commitments, prices were advanced and scarcities caused transactions between collectors to rise sharply. Following is a composite list of the botanicals in greatest demand and the extent of price advances from June through October:—

Advances

Aletris root	41%
Barberry root	25%
Blackberry, root bark	46%
Black Haw, root bark	25%
Blood root	16%
Catnip, leaves	25%
Cohosh root, black	33%
blue	16%
Elm bark, slippery	20%
Hellebore root	20%
Jersey tea, root bark	20%
Fringetree, root bark	33%
Helonias root	33%
Horse nettle root	33%
Hydrangea root	66%
Passion flower herb	28%
Pink root	9%
Queen of the meadow root	50%
leaves	20%
Sassafras, root bark	13%
Scullcap herb, northern	60%
southern	105%
Shonny haw, tree bark	33%
Spikenard root	15%
Stillingia root	16%
Wahoo, root bark	50%
tree bark	100%
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural	33%
thick, rossed	11%
Wild plum bark	100%
Yellow dock root	16%

Reductions during the June-October period were fewer than advances, in sharp contrast to the generally rising trend. They were:—

Reductions

Catnip herb	60%
Cotton root, root bark	50%
Ginseng root, wild	16%
Goldenrod leaves	50%
Goldenseal root	16%
Huckleberry leaves	46%
Liverwort leaves	25%
Pennyroyal herb	57%
Pleurisy root	28%
Peppermint leaves	28%
Prickly ash bark	50%
berries	33%
Spikenard root	10%
Stone root	50%
Wild ginger root	33%
Witch hazel bark	50%

Summing up, contracts have been covered in the main. If demand from non-contract buyers expands, advancing prices and difficulty in getting deliveries are likely. Collection was spotty, so scattered, in fact, that many small-volume items will be unobtainable. Total tonnage collected in 1953 may equal that in 1952, a year of subnormal collection. Not all collectors were agreed that this year's crop will be equal to that of last year, however.

The price trend to consumers will depend on demand from non-contract buyers. Stocks to supply normal non-contract demand do not exist, but demand—both contract and non-contract alike — has shriveled in recent years. The key questions are:—Will it remain shrunken? Will it expand? Will it shrink further?

Grace Chemical Patents, Engineering Posts Filled

Grace Chemical Company, New York, has appointed Charles L. Harness as patent attorney; Harvey Storch, as economist; Dr. Truman A. Gadwa as process engineer, and Knowles Dickey as an engineer to assist in evaluation of new projects.

Mr. Harness formerly was a patent attorney for American Cyanamid Company. Mr. Storch previously was with the Wage Stabilization Board. Dr. Gadwa most recently was associated with Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., and Mr. Dickey had been in government service for the United States in Peru.

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International Materials Unit Put on Standby Basis

The central group of the International Materials Conference was put on a standby basis October 23 as the result of the last of its commodity committees (manganese-nickel-cobalt) ending its activities on September 30.

During the last two and a half years, the central group has held regular monthly meetings to discuss matters of general interest and to make the necessary arrangements for the work of the conference. On its standby basis, the central group will no longer meet regularly. There will, however, be a meeting on or before December 15.

The purpose and function of the central group in its standby character are to provide a meeting point—at an international level—for the discussion of common problems arising out of possible shortages of raw materials, and to furnish an instrument for the speedy recalling of specialized groups, should new emergencies arise.

The expenses of the conference have been met by contributions from the participating governments. Owing to the progressive reduction in the activities of the conference in the last twelve months, certain funds remain unspent. These are now being refunded to the contributing governments.

A final report, supplementing the two previous reports on operations issued in April, 1952, and April, 1953, and reviewing briefly the activities of the conference in the last seven months, has been prepared and will be issued this month.

Standards Ass'n Reelects Roger E. Gay as President

The American Standards Association has reelected Roger E. Gay, president of Bristol Brass Corporation, Bristol, Conn., head of the organization. Renamed with Mr. Cay, who will serve for one year, were the following association officers:—

Vice-president, Edward T. Gushee, Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich.; chairman of the standards council, J. R. Townsend, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J., and vice-chairman of the standards council, Arthur S. Johnson, American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston.

DuPont Buys Plant Site

The purchase of a plant site near Prattville, Ala., has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The 850-acre tract lies between Montgomery and Prattville. Although construction of a plant is not contemplated at this time, the land was acquired for possible future expansion.

Trade Briefs

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, has established a scholarship in the field of materials handling.

Don Irelan Williams, former vice-president and general sales manager of Ohio Match Company, Wadsworth, Ohio, has been appointed regional director of the Cleveland, Ohio, office of the Small Business Administration.

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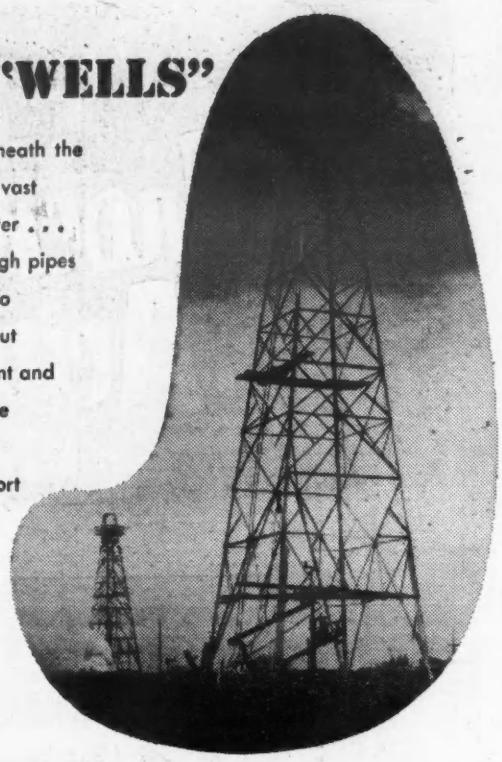

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Antibiotics Progress Reviewed

—Continued from page 5

disease organisms which are resistant to them. The papers at the symposium dealt with some of these problems, reporting research directed to their solution as well as new developments and new uses for antibiotics.

In a discussion of the sensitivity reactions in patients receiving antibiotics, Dr. Ethan Allen Brown of Boston stressed the need for greater research in this field by the manufacturers. He said that the cases discussed in print represent only a minute—and not necessarily representative—sample of the available experience with these drugs.

Responsibilities of Manufacturer

"Because allergic reactions can by no stretch of the imagination be viewed as 'Acts of God,' it would appear that the manufacturer must therefore expand his ideas and engage in investigations in the field of allergy and immunology," he declared.

"He must face up to the fact that antibiotic drugs are going to be used not in individual doses, but in courses of treatment. Guinea pigs, rabbits and dogs must, therefore, be given successively non-toxic, non-lethal, sensitizing and shocking doses, for the purpose of discovering how allergenic the antibiotic agent may be."

Two scientists reported here that the antibiotic "Aureomycin Chlortetracycline" fed to pigs and chickens to increase their growth rate does not show up in cooked food on the dinner table.

These studies were made by Dr. Harry P. Broquist and Richard Kohler, of the nutrition and physiology department at Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y. In speaking of the experiments Dr. Broquist said: "It is apparent (from the experiments) that following the present commercial practices of feeding "Aureomycin" to farm animals in nutritional amounts (10 to 20 grams per ton of feed) does not produce the antibiotic in the serum or tissues of the animal. At least the antibiotic cannot be detected by the most sensitive tests we have available."

The Lederle nutritionist went on to say that the antibiotic could be detected in very small amounts in the tissues when 50 grams of "Aureomycin" per ton was fed to chickens or pigs for an extended period of time or when amounts up to 1,000 grams were fed to chickens.

'Bicillin' Value Outlined

Results in the prevention of rheumatic fever and the treatment of otitis media (an infection of the middle ear) have been obtained with a recently introduced long-acting penicillin called "Bicillin," it was reported.

Lieuts. Robert Chamovitz and Francis J. Catanzaro of the Streptococcal Disease Laboratory, Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, reported results of a study made with 241 test patients suffering from pharyngitis. A group of 132 was given "Bicillin," while the other 109 were treated with other drugs. Of those receiving "Bicillin," only one showed traces of beta hemolytic streptococci in the throat, while 8.8 percent of those given standard treatment carried the germs.

Effects Against Rheumatic Fever

Although the cause of rheumatic fever is not known, it has been found to follow betahemolytic streptococcic infection. A single injection of "Bicillin," setting up a two-week barrier against that infection, has proven effective in preventing the more serious disease. Two cases of rheumatic fever developed in the Fort Warren control group, whereas there were none among the patients who received "Bicillin".

Dr. Gene H. Stollerman, medical director of Irvington House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., reported similar results with "Bicillin". The antibiotic is valuable in preventing recurrences of rheumatic fever, which in time usually leads to rheumatic heart disease, he reported. Dr. Stuart Walker, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., made the report on otitis media. Very favorable results had been obtained with "Bicillin," he said.

Drs. Sidney S. Walkerstein, Martin A. Kuna, and Joseph Seifter, of the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry, Philadelphia, where "Bicillin" was developed and tested, presented a paper giving detailed biochemical analysis of the route and sojourn of the antibiotic when administered to laboratory animals.

A new triple-threat combination of antibiotics has been scoring effectively in laboratory test battles against infec ▮ us bacteria of the surface variety, it was reported by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia. The antibiotic combination of polymyxin, neomycin, and gramicidin serves to provide a wide spectrum of activity which possibly could be utilized in the development of products effective against a variety of infections of the skin and mucous membranes, it was said in a paper by Russell E. Rhodes, one of SKF's senior microbiologists, and Robert J. Ferlauto, associate director of development.

In a series of experiments, the report said, polymyxin had marked effect as an inhibitor of one large class of pathogenic organisms, while gramicidin was effective against another large class. At the same time, neomycin showed activity against both classes, enhancing the combined effectiveness of polymyxin and gramicidin, the paper pointed out.

Brazil Exchange System Details Are Given by FAS

Details of the new exchange system that was put into effect October 12 by Brazil, abolishing the previous method of import licensing, as well as the authority of the Export and Import Department, were reported last week by the Foreign Agricultural Service in the weekly *Foreign Crops and Markets.*

The new rates are:—

Buying (export) rates in cruzeiros per dollar—18.36, registered investments and loans (unchanged); 23.36, coffee exports (bonus of 5 cruzeiros); 28.36, all other exports (bonus of 10 cruzeiros).

Selling (import) rates (unchanged)—18.82, imports of essential foods, fuels, lubricants and newsprint, also government payments and service on registered investment; 20.33, all other imports (above rate plus 8 percent tax).

Under the new system, all private imports except wheat and newsprint, are classified into five categories. The Bank of Brazil auctions exchange certificates in various currencies in the stock exchange. The amount of exchange put up for auction in each of the categories varies directly with the essentiality of the import.

Following the purchase of the certificate at auction, the importer is given the right to purchase the exchange at the par-value rate, and he is automatically granted an import license for any commodity within the category to which his certificate applies. Thus the effective rate of the certificate plus the appropriate official exchange rate. The profits accruing exchange consists of the price paid for to the Bank of Brazil will, after payment of the "bonus" on exports, be devoted to agricultural development.

Uranium Mine Discovery Detailed by Mines Bureau

The discovery and development of a new uranium mine in the Big Indian Mining district, San Juan County, Utah, is described in a Bureau of Mines report just released. The ore body was discovered in July, 1952, and a development shaft was sunk in October, with the first shipment of ore leaving the mine in December. Ore production, as recorded on ore-settlement sheets received by the company to July 15, 1953, totaled 16,000 tons, the grade of which has been reported as about twice the average grade of uranium ore mined in the Colorado Plateau region.

A free copy of the report, information circular No. 7669, "Uranium-Mining Operations of the Utex Exploration Company, in the Big Indian District, San Juan County, Utah," can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. It should be identified by number and name.

Packaging Engineers Elect Price, Candell to Top Posts

Stanley Price, of Western Electric Company, Chicago, and Earl B. Candell of General Electric Company's lamp division, Cleveland, Ohio, have been elected chairman of the board and president, respectively, of the Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers.

The election was announced from SIPHME national headquarters in Chicago simultaneously with the opening of the SIPMHE-sponsored eighth annual Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Exposition in Boston October 20.

Houdry Moves in New York

Houdry Process Division and World Commerce Corporation, S. A., have moved their offices to 270 Park avenue, New York. Telephone number is MUrray Hill 8-3800.

Renegotiation Board Exempt Rubber Contracts With RFC

The Contract Renegotiation Board has exempted contracts with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for materials and services used in the manufacture and sale of synthetic rubber for non-defense purposes from renegotiation under the 1951 law.

It will be recalled that congress considered granting mandatory exemption to such contracts in connection with the legislation to extend the life of the renegotiation law last session. The mandatory exemption never came to pass, however, because congress failed to enact the extension law. The board has now exempted the contracts under its general discretionary powers.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Appoints Brown Sales Engineer

Gardner L. Brown, a specialist in rubber reclaiming practice, has been appointed a sales engineer by Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa. Before joining Pennsylvania Industrial, Mr. Brown was associated with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, where he served for ten years in rubber reclaim development. He also served in the compounding and processing sections and with Goodyear Atomic Corporation.

Plant Maintenance Show Planned for Los Angeles

Plans for the west's first plant maintenance show have been revealed by a board of leading western industrialists, who will act as sponsors.

The show is scheduled for the Pan Pacific Auditorium in Los Angeles, July 13 through 15, 1954. It will be held concurrently with a plant maintenance conference, directed by L. C. Morrow, consulting editor of *Factory Management & Maintenance* magazine. The show will underscore the specialized problems of maintenance and engineering faced by western industry.

GATT Nations Urged

—Continued from page 3

withdraw or modify individual tariff concessions. The only obligations would be to engage in negotiations for the purpose of arriving at compensatory concessions for such withdrawal or modification.

This action to extend the life of the concession will have an important effect on movements in congress for writing new tariff restrictions in existing laws. Although the United States is only a provisional party to GATT because congress has never ratified the agreement, nevertheless it has been a strong influence for holding congress in check against enacting tariff restrictions that violate the principle of the agreement.

The administration is facing two such fights early next year in congress when the coal mining groups and the independent oil producers review efforts to have quotas imposed on foreign oil imports and the lead and zinc producers again seek a sliding scale of duties on imports on these two metals.

In connection with the question of extending the life of the concessions, the domestic feldspar mining industry, at hearings before the committee for reciprocity information September 15 (OPD 9/21/53), urged the state department to seek a concession at the Geneva meeting which would permit this government to withdraw the duty free listings of imported round nepheline syenite and restore it to a dutiable basis. The state department's outline of the results of the Geneva meeting, however, gave no indication of the disposition of this request.

Consulting Chemists Elect

—Continued from page 5

Water Service Laboratories, New York, and Robert Steckler, R. Steckler Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio. G. H. Morse, Morse Laboratories, Sacramento, Calif., was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Hugo Klein, who has resigned, and Sidney Lee, director, Dallas Laboratories, Dallas, Tex., was named to fill the unexpired term of Robert V. Siebel, who has resigned.

Present at the meeting were two of the five living founder-members of ACCE:—Alvin C. Purdy and Charles R. Downs. Congratulatory telegrams were received from two other founder members:—Charles V. Bacon and Robert Schwarz.

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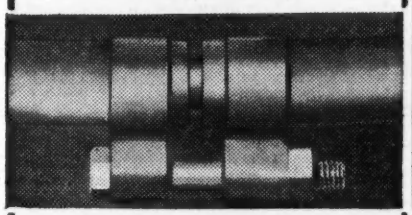

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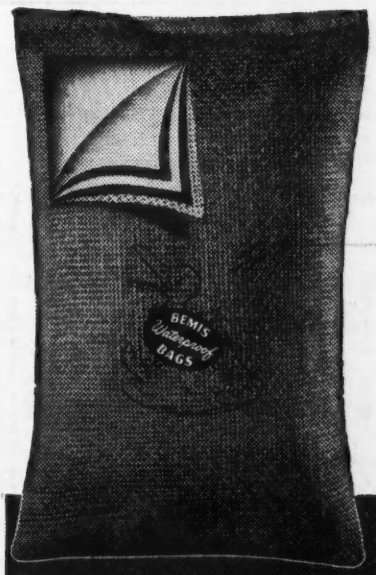

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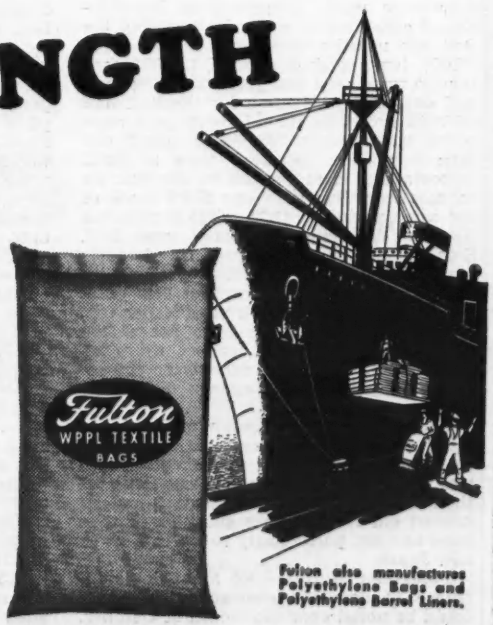

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Agricultural Chemicals

Modest demand for local stockfeed use lifted the price of dried blood to a parity with Chicago last week. There was no other price change in packing-house by-products and trading throughout the period was relatively quiet. No, unusual activity featured castor pomace or menhaden meal and there were no price changes to lend color to the markets. In botanical insecticides, pyrethrum liquid, 20 to one, was reduced in price but the other grades were unchanged.

October was disappointing so far as the tonnage movement of the basic fertilizer chemicals was concerned. While late reports indicate rain in several areas, fall planting has been seriously delayed by the season's prolonged drought and mixers are stocked heavily with finished fertilizer. Realizing these conditions, farmers are reluctant to take on fertilizer. While producers continue to report the ammonium nitrate supply tight, there is no scarcity of ammonium sulphate, calcium ammonium nitrate, normal superphosphate, potassium muriate or sodium nitrate at the present time which means there is no shortage of mixed fertilizer. The continued slow demand this year is so unlike that of the past that producers are concerned about the outlook. There have been instances in other years, when such conditions have resulted in a bottle-neck when the spring demand develops. It is possible that such a crises may materialize in February or March in 1954.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Demand continued ahead of supply leaving the market position tight. August production of original solution amounted to 126,937 tons, including 105,837 tons of fertilizer grade and 21,100 of other grades. July output showed 117,946 tons and in August last year 114,986 tons were produced.

Ammonium Sulphate—Production synthetic technical in August was placed at 43,743 tons, compared with 40,939 in the preceding month and 81,632 tons in August, 1952. Producers could note no appreciable improvement in the domestic movement of either synthetic or coke-oven sulphate at the close of the month. The general price is $44 per ton at Atlantic and Gulf ports. Stocks have increased during the month leaving the supply situation comfortable.

Bone Meal—No increase in activity developed at the close of the month and only occasional sales were reported. Producers named $55 per ton for steamed in carlots f.o.b. the works.

Dried Blood—Light offerings and a moderate increase in feed demand forced the local price upward to $6.50 per unit which was at a parity with the Chicago market.

Fish Meal—Production from January through July was about 110,000 tons, according to the Fish and Wild Life Service of the Department of the Interior. For the same period in 1952 about 100,000 tons were made. Importations have declined considerably as arrivals during the first six months were only a little over 75,000 tons, against around 130,000 tons for the same time last year. Total imports and domestic production for the first half of 1953 were less than 140,000 tons, compared with nearly 190,000 or about one fifth less than the same time in 1952. Importations from Canada in the first six months were less than one third those of the same period in 1952, while those from Norway decreased by about one half. Smaller decreases occurred in imports from Angola and the Union of South Africa. The menhaden market was quiet and unchanged last week at $134 per ton.

Hoof Meal — Buyers have not shown much interest in this market over the past month. Occasional sales were reported at $6 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Phosphate Rock—Inquiry moderate to fair for domestic shipments. It was stated that the relatively slow movement of normal superphosphate has taken some of the snap out of demand. Export shipments against old contracts are going forward in good volume, particularly to North Europe and Japan.

Potassium Muriate—No appreciable increase in domestic contract withdrawals could be noted over the month of October.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

Pyrethrum liquid, 20 to one, 20c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
111.50	111.50	111.51	113.53

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

According to producers, the drought has delayed fall planting and mixers are not eager to take on more potash until their stocks of finished fertilizer are less burdensome.

Sodium Nitrate—Passing of the strike in Chile has restored market conditions to normal. Demand for agriculture remained seasonally quiet with stocks adequate to meet requirements at previously named prices.

Superphosphate—Stocks of normal superphosphate on August 31 were placed at 198,229 tons by the Bureau of the Census. Stocks on July 31 were revised to 189,979 tons. The amount of concentrated on hand at the end of August was 43,891 tons, compared with a revised total of 40,656 at the close of July and 33,206 tons on August 31, 1952. Wet-base material showed 1,313 tons on August 31, against 866 in July 31 and 1,387 tons on August 31, 1952.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Trading improved somewhat over the week with a slightly larger volume of material moved. The organic market remained unsettled with tankage trading from $3.50 to $4 per unit dependent on quality. The majority of movement on bloodmeal was from prior sales inventories with quotations firm between $5-$5.25 per unit of protein. Ultimate users continued to make purchases for immediate requirements only with the trade expecting heavier call later in November. Domestic fish meal supplies remained moderate with market steady and quotations firm.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$88.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grades, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.37 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5-$5.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$64-$70 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Pesticides

Pyrethrum liquid 20 to one was priced lower last week at $9.20 per gallon. It was stated that freer offerings of Japanese flowers was responsible for the decline, although no prices changes in the other grades of pyrethrum were announced. Short stocks of cube root and high replacement costs kept rotenone firm. Sabadilla seed was offered rather freely. Activated was unchanged at 35c. per pound but not firm at that price. The fact that some producers of DDT recently advanced the price of powdered to 28c. in carlots is considered favorably by the trade, although there has been no general follow through to date and the current spread is from 23c. to 28c. per pound. Several producers have complained throughout the past season that there was no profit at the 23c. price. There was no important activity in BHC and the price was unchanged at ¾c. per pound. Export inquiry remained quiet. Colombia was in the market for 500 tons of cotton dust.

BHC — Production during August was placed at 4,407,143 pounds, compared with 5,266,008 in July and 3,566,301 pounds in August, 1952. The gamma isomer content in August was 639,221 pounds, against 763,277 in the preceding month and 674,505 pounds in August last year.

DDT—The market is under-going a period of readjustment with higher prices in sight. While 23c. was still named by at least one maker last week, others named 28c. per pound for powdered or ground in drums and 27c. for bags, carlots freight allowed. A few producers have temporarily withdrawn prices to await developments and assurance of permanent stabilization. August production was down to 4,316,805 pounds, compared with 5,718,932 in July and 6,143,956 pounds in August, 1952.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Wyandotte Vice-President

Frank B. Wolcott has been elected vice-president in charge of manufacturing by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. Mr. Wolcott had been general manager of manufacturing and was in direct charge of the recently-completed expansion program of the company's plants. He joined Wyandotte in 1951, having previously been with New Jersey Zinc Company.

Celanese Appoints Three To Plastics, Sales Posts

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has named Loring E. Harkness, jr., chief industrial engineer of the plastics division. Mr. Harkness was previously associated with Dan River Mills, Inc. and with Aluminum Company of America. Celanese has also appointed C. M. Reynolds to be assistant director of sales of the film department, plastics division. Previously, Mr. Reynolds had been assistant district manager of the midwest sales territory. Peter J. Dunn will replace Mr. Reynolds in the latter post.

FAS Post to Burmeister

Gustav Burmeister, career employee of the Department of Agriculture for thirty years, has been named assistant director of the Foreign Agricultural Service with special responsibility for administering and coordinating foreign agricultural marketing, trade, and research activities.

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DuPont Assigns 'Hypalon' Development to Rubber Unit

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has assigned responsibility for further commercial development of "Hypalon" chlorosulphonated polyethylene to the rubber chemicals division of its organic chemicals department. The company said its aim in shifting future responsibility is to serve the rubber industry better by using the rubber chemicals division's experience with neoprene and related products.

All sales and research work has been taken over by the rubber chemicals unit. Production of "Hypalon" will continue in the present pilot plant faciilties. Anticipating widespread application of the new elastomer's properties, the division has set up a new technical service group to aid customers in compounding "Hypalon" at its rubber laboratory in Deepwater Point, N. J.

S. W. McCune, 3rd, former sales supervisor in the New York district, has moved to Wilmington as assistant sales development manager, and will have complete charge of "Hypalon" sales. Dr. Malcolm A. Smook, from the polychemicals department, who figured prominently in the development of "Hypalon" at duPont's experimental station, will head up the new compounding and research group.

E. Paul Hartsfield, technical sales representative in the Akron, Ohio, area, has been named to take over Mr. McCune's previous post in New York. F. Herman Fritz, jr., supervisor of field service at the division's Akron rubber laboratory, succeeds Mr. Hartsfield as sales representative.

ICI Licenses Germans To Produce 'Terylene'

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., England, has licensed two companies in western Germany to produce "Terylene." The companies are Fabwerke Hoechst A. G., of Frankfurt, and Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabriken A. G., of Wuppertal-Elberfeld.

ICI, which holds the world rights for "Terylene," except for the United States, has already licensed Italian and French companies, and in Canada a £7,000,000 "Terylene" plant is under construction by an ICI subsidiary—ICI of Canada, Ltd.

Ammonium Sulphate Sought

An allotment of $9,600,000 for the purchase of ammonium sulphate for use in Korea was announced last week by the Foreign Operations Administration. The material is to be purchased in the United States or Japan and European participating countries under procurement authorization No. 89-230-00-301-4104.

Trade Briefs

Chase Bag Company has appointed James F. Porter manager of its Toledo, Ohio, plant.

Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has changed its phone number to Elliot 6-6100.

Gustav Burmeister has been named assistant director of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

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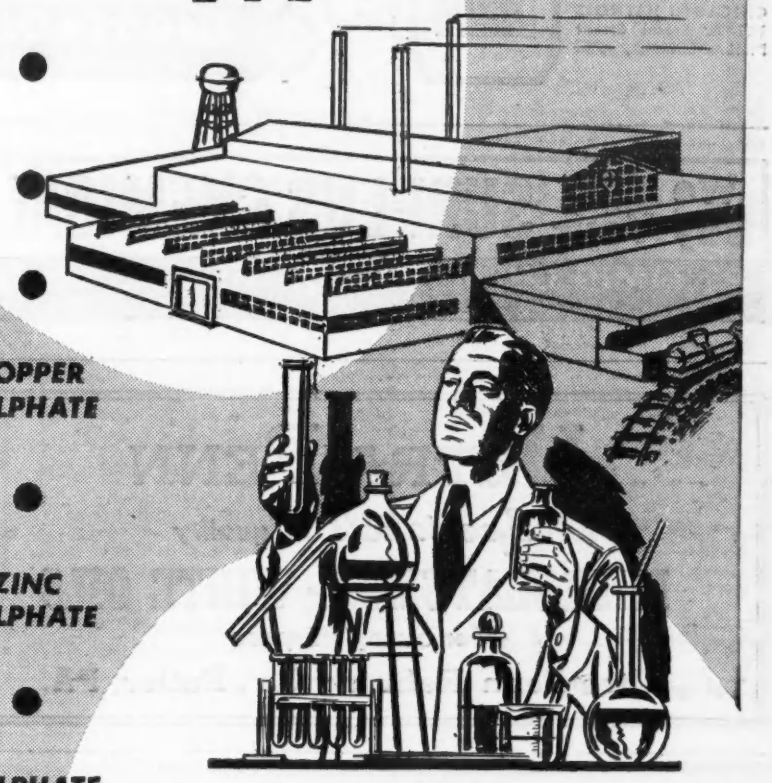

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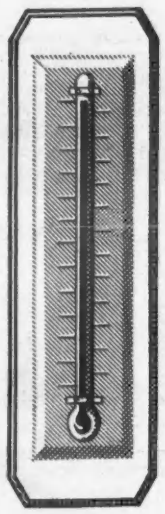

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Petroleum Derivatives

Kerosene and number 2 fuel oil advanced another fraction at New York Harbor, while diesel oil also advanced in the same district. Gulf coast prices for 83 octane gasoline slipped a fraction. Natural gasoline schedules in group 3 were similarly afflicted, the 26 to 70 octane prices coming down a full half-cent.

Other price schedules in this market were without change. Supply and demand relationships were relatively unaltered. Buying interest for the aromatics has held up quite well. Toluol and xylol were still rated as tight items. Slightly less pressure was noted for toluol due to the uncertainty of government blending operations in the future, a source said. Requirements for nitration were still high, which led some sources to come to the conclusion that any slack due to easing of avgas would be taken up in this direction. The potentiality for easing in toluol also brought the possibility of some relief in xylol. Partial aromatics enjoyed a good demand. Most aliphatics held steady at approximately the same pace as previous weeks. Slightly more interest was noted in mineral spirits over summer buying levels. However, demand did not expand to the extent that most sources hoped for, so far in this paint season.

Ample supplies were still a large feature in the market for liquefied petroleum gases. Contract prices held the line, but spot material was available at lower quotations. Warm weather has delayed the start of active buying.

Demand for microcrystalline waxes remained firm. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumption. Fully refined paraffin waxes were running along at a good pace. Supplies were a bit snug in spots, some producers finding themselves short of a few grades. Crude scales were still tight.

Solvents and Diluents

Partial Aromatics—Demand for these solvents has been sustained at a fairly good level. Some additional business has come to this market through the tight supply situation for some of the straight aromatics. However, there has always been a good call for these blends because some consumers preferred to buy the solvent pre-mixed, it was added. Prices were unchanged from previous levels. Supplies were sufficient to keep abreast of the steady demand.

Toluol — One source said that there seems to have been some easing in the market for this aromatic due to the uncertainties of the government blending program. Liftings for aviation gasoline have tapered off for the rest of this year due to high production levels of avgas all through the year and a current lack of storage space to hold as much fuel as the military had anticipated using in the last quarter. Storage facilities under construction were hampered by plate steel shortages.

The result of the entire situation has been that a little pressure seems to have come off the toluol market. However, some trade sources have indicated that defense requirements of nitration material were strong enough to take up any slack left by a momentary easing of aviation gasoline.

Xylol—There has been no significant change in the market for this aromatic. Supplies remained tight. Producers have reported that there has been less pressure in the market than there was a few months back, but demand still exceeded supply.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Trade sources reported that supplies of butane and propane were ample to take care of current consumption levels. Contract prices have held to previously established quotations. No price revisions were anticipated now.

Some spot material has been sold under contract listings in various sections. The mild weather so far this fall has held demand back. Very few areas show really good activity. Consequently, stocks in the hands of secondary suppliers or primary producers have not had a chance to be whittled down. Most of the surpluses were expected to disappear when cold weather arrives. Stocks, however, were felt to be sufficient to meet needs this winter.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 17 totaled 287,831,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 286,163,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,668,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,441,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 227,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fuel oil, No. 2, N. Y. Harbor, ¼c. per gal.
Diesel, New York, ¼c. per gal.
Kerosene, N. Y. Harbor, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

Gasoline, tanks, refy., Gulf Coast, ¼c. Coast, ¼c. per gal.
natural, group 3, 26-70 Oct. 17, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
105.38	105.38	105.37	104.13

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Demand remained fairly firm, a source said. Current sales were not too bad, but more business could be accommodated. Buying during September and October was an improvement over July and August levels, the latter being "normally" slow months. Current supplies were sufficient for consumer requirements. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Paraffin—Demand for the refined paraffin waxes was reported as being stronger than buying interest for microcrystalline waxes. Supplies were rated, "a bit tighter than a couple of months ago." However, the source added that "there was no real squeeze yet."

Crude scales remained in relatively tight supply. Lubricating oil production cutbacks and a well sustained demand for fully refined grades have produced the shortage of crude scales. Price schedules of the waxes were unchanged from previous quotations. No revisions were anticipated before the end of the year.

Miscellaneous

Diesel Oil—New York Harbor quotations were increased ¼c. per gallon to become 10.4c. per gallon, which was now a single price for all suppliers. The 10.15c. price was eliminated by the increase.

Fuel Oil—Number 2 fuel advanced another ¼c. per gallon to a straight 10c. per gallon in tankcars at New York Harbor. The previous differential among various suppliers' schedules was eliminated with the fractional advance.

Gasoline—Gulf coast prices for 83 octane fell off ¼c. per gallon last week reducing the low side by that amount. Current quotations fell between 11c. and 11¾c. per gallon for tankcars at the refinery.

Natural gasoline prices in group 3 areas dropped a fraction. The 26 to 70 octane schedules in the mid-continent were down ½c. to quotes of 5⅞c. per gallon.

Kerosene—Prices continued to firm up at New York Harbor. The low side of the range disappeared and all quotations were on the basis of 11c. per gallon in tankcars at New York, ¼c. higher than the previous minimum.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand for solvents and diluents was maintained with producers reporting adequate supplies. Prices were firm and unchanged from previous quotations as follows: — Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Liquefied petroleum gases were relatively unchanged. Demand for butane continued steady with supplies limited and quotations unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Although demand for propane remains moderate, inquiry was at a better rate than in weeks previous. Stocks continue ample with posting at 5.5c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Demand for fully refined paraffin waxes was maintained at a good level. Quotations were firm with 140/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0805c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .083c. p epround.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ACS Petroleum Chemistry Unit Chairmanship to Rossini

Prof. Frederick D. Rossini, head of the department of chemistry in Carnegie Institute of Technology, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of petroleum chemistry for 1954. He will succeed Arthur L. Lyman, vice-president and director of laboratories of California Research Corporation, Richmond, Calif.

Dr. Everett C. Hughes, chief of chemistry and physics research of Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Cleveland, has been named chairman-elect, and Wheeler G. Lovell, associate director of research of Ethyl Corporation in Detroit, Mich., has been chosen secretary-treasurer.

Prof. Rossini is director of the American Petroleum Institute research project No. 6 on the analysis, purification and properties of hydrocarbons. He is also director of the institute's project No. 44 on the collection, analysis, calculation and compilation of data on the properties of hydrocarbons.

Deep Rock Announces Additive for Its Gasoline

"E.T.C.," a chemical compound which is said to give greater mileage and more power to average car engines, has been added to Deep Rock Oil Corporation's premium gasoline.

Deep Rock's research staff calls the new discovery the "greatest gasoline news since 1922," the year tetraethyl lead was introduced. Designed during war years to prevent spark plug failure in bombers, "E.T.C." has been made available to the motoring public at large following special adaptations for automobiles.

Dr. N. K. Anderson, director of Deep Rock's research laboratory at Cushing, Okla., said tests have shown that the addition of "E.T.C." to premium gasolines has provided as much as a 15 percent boost in automobile power. Extra gas mileage is another feature and increased life of spark plugs is an added bonus, the company said.

California Standard Has New Premium Motor Oil

A new premium motor oil with lubricating qualities capable of increasing gasoline mileage up to 15 percent in stop-and-go driving, has been introduced by Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco.

Developed in the laboratories of California Research Corporation, Standard's research subsidiary, the new ruby-red oil is said to provide, in one grade, the combined advantages normally found in conventional oils of SAE grades 10W, 20, 20W and 30. It is from these qualities that the new product gets its name, "RPM 10-30." Primary advantages afforded by "RPM 10-30" are economy, faster cold-weather starting, better acceleration, more pull on hills, improved lubrication of hydraulic valve lifters and longer engine life, according to California Standard.

Continental Names Two

Appointment of two men to new positions in Continental Oil Company's petrochemical department has been announced by James G. Hough, general superintendent of petrochemical manufacturing. K. R. Gerhart, sales service laboratory supervisor at Conoco's Baltimore, Md., petrochemical plant, has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the company's Chicago petrochemical plant. R. L. Kylander, Ponca City, Okla., process engineer, has been named process-sales service engineer at the Baltimore plant.

Mr. Gerhart joined Conoco as a chemist at Baltimore in 1947 and was promoted to sales service laboratory supervisor in 1952. Mr. Kylander joined the company at Ponca City in 1949 after serving one year as a chemical engineering instructor at Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Obituaries

Archibald J. Jewell

Archibald J. Jewell, president of Schuylkill Chemical Company, Philadelphia, died October 24 in that City. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Jewell founded Schuylkill thirty-two years ago.

Robert A. Witherspoon

Robert A. Witherspoon, former chairman of the executive committee of Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., died October 25 in Hampstead, a suburb of Montreal. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Witherspoon joined Shawinigan in 1904 as superintendant of Shawinigan Carbide Company. Formerly he had been an electro-chemical engineer with United Barium Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. He retired from Shawinigan in 1942.

Thomas S. Blair, manager of aviation petroleum sales for Swiftflite Aircraft Corporation, a subsidiary of Cities Service Oil Company, New York, died October 28 near Bunnell, Fla. He was fifty-five years old.

Walter G. Frasier, president of Frasier Paint Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., died October 28 in that city. He was seventy-two years old.

Lloyd T. Gunn, sr., assistant chief of the fire department of the Grasselli plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., in Linden, N. J., died October 27 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was forty-eight years old.

LeRoy G. Hetrick, district representative at El Paso, Tex., for Denver Fire Clay Company, died in El Paso October 23. He had been associated with the company for more than thirty years.

Fred B. Koontz, vice-chairman of the board for Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., died October 29 in that city. He was sixty-four years old.

W. Frederick Reynolds, jr., chief purchasing agent for Diamond Match Company, New York, died October 25 in East Orange, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old.

Paul Shortt Smith, retired research chemist, died in Doylestown, Pa., October 25. He was seventy-three years old.

Pierre Jay Wurts, who retired as vice-president and director of Casein Company of America in 1929 when it was purchased by Borden Company, died October 28 at Englewood, N. J. He was eighty-four years old.

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How Barrett "PA" (Phthalic Anhydride) adds the rainbow touch to rainwear

Most women's rainwear used to be as drab and soggy-looking as the weather it was made for. But nowadays, fashion-conscious women welcome cloudbursts with bursts of color—thanks to the development of practical synthetic dyes for plastic raincoats. And Barrett Phthalic Anhydride plays a major role as a starting material for making many of these dyes.

Barrett "PA," perhaps the most versatile of all today's mass-produced industrial chemicals, is widely used in the manufacture of paints, plastics, inks and drugs. And cost-minded manufacturers will be delighted to learn that Phthalic Anhydride is as remarkable for its economy as its efficiency.

Users of "PA" have found many special advantages in dealing with Barrett. As the world's largest producer of Phthalic Anhydride and other coal-tar chemicals, Barrett can assure customers uniform quality, steady supply and quick delivery.

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Coal Chemicals

Prices continued to be stable in the market for coaltar products last week. Buying so far this fall has barely managed to hold its own. There were some indication that weak spots were beginning to appear. Tar acid demand was spotty. Intermediates saw a slight decrease in buying interest in recent weeks. However, there were still exceptions.

Toluol and xylol were the strong items among the basic chemicals. Government needs of toluol for nitration have not shown any tendency of easing back. Industrial consumers found supplies very tight. Xylol was not as short as it had been, but it was not in adequate supply either. A slight easing of benzol demand continued. No significant change in the picture was anticipated immediately.

Creosote sales were relatively steady. Adequate supplies were readily available. Demand from cresylic resins was fairly steady for the cresols and cresylic acid. Fractions other than the resin grades were not moving as well. Some of those fractions moved to aircraft engine cleaner business. But, competition was keen and all sources have not been able to keep a steady volume moving in that direction.

The naphthalene market continued to show slow activity. Phenol sales were only fair, more had been hoped for here and might still come this year. Pyridin was slow. Monochlorobenzene was very quiet, but saw a slight impulse of activity last week. Orthodichlorobenzene moved very well to engine cleaner business. Phthalic anhydride was readily available now, after a brief period of tight supplies in the summer. Some uses of resorcinol fell off slightly, but rubber demand has been good. Supplies of styrene monomer were ample.

Operations in the steel industry were scheduled to be at 93.7 percent of theoretical capacity during the week ending October 31, according to the American Iron and Steel Industry. This was equivalent to 2,112,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,142,000 tons put out the week before, 2,149,000 tons one month ago, and 2,229,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
114.61	114.61	114.61	113.50

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—There has been no significant change in the market for this aromatic. Producers continued to move a substantial volume of material. Demand has not been as strong as it was earlier in the year, consuming industries having cut buying back to a basis of needs. Many suppliers have had some benzol available at the end of the month, for the past month or two. However, no one seemed to anticipate a drastic drop in sales during the rest of this year. The general concensus was that activity would hold up to approximately the same pace as current business. Next year's trends were the most immediate concern of producers and so far no definite indication of which way the market will jump has been visible.

Combined production of tar distillers, cokeoven operators and petroleum operators in August was reported at 21,792,428 gallons, while production of the same industrial grades in July amounted to 23,678,976 gallons, according to Tariff Commission figures.

A breakdown of the figures shows that cokeoven production was 14,170,751 gallons in August and 14,341,790 gallons in July. Tar distillers produced 3,983,104 gallons in August, compared with 4,237,957 gallons in July. Petroleum operators put out 3,638,573 gallons in August, against 5,099,229 gallons in July.

Creosote—Producers reported that they continued to move the same amount of material. Some sources have said that there was room for improvement in the market. Others, reported a fair level of sales. Most sources were able to handle a larger demand. Prices were firm at previous listings. Supplies were adequate to take care of current needs.

Tar distillers and cokeoven operators produced a combined total of 13,703,967 gallons in August, compared with 11,448,084 gallons put out in July, Tariff Commission reports indicate. The August total for tar distillers, which was partially estimated, came to 9,542,811 gallons, compared with July production of 8,334,894 gallons. Cokeoven operators accounted for the remaining 4,161,156 gallons in August, while they produced 3,113,190 gallons in July.

Cresols—Sales were relatively steady. A few fractions continued to move well to cresylic resins. Other fractions, particularly of higher ortho content, were still in long supply. Demand from tricresyl phosphate for metaparacresol was sustained at a good level. Interest from this outlet has been above production capacity since TCP was introduced as a gasoline additive.

Supplies were generally adequate for current demand levels. However, some fractions were said to have remained a bit scarce due to a good number of calls. Prices were steady at previously established quotations.

Total metaparacresol production, partially estimated, was reported at 1,227,051 pounds in August, compared with 1,130,625 pounds produced in July, information from the Tariff Commission relates. Production of ortho-meta-para isomers in August amounted to 652,955 pounds, while July output was 806,751 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Demand from resins has held up quite well for several grades of acid. Coaltar material from domestic producers and importers of ADF acid have been moving cresylic to this outlet at a steady pace. Petroleum producers were also selling acid for cresylic resins.

However, all sources report that grades not doing as well by resin business were not moving very well unless they were able to be moved in the engine cleaner market. Further, in order to get in on government contracts for aircraft engine carbon removers, suppliers had to meet stiff competition from every side.

Some importers said that the ADF cresylic market was slow for them, even though a good sustaining demand for acid appeared evident by the steady volume of imports.

The partially estimated figure for total production of refined acid by cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum producers in August was 2,633,868 pounds, while output in July amounted to 3,453,274 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Naphthalene—There was no real change in the picture of this market. Producers have not been able to move all of their crude naphthalene production. Expanded domestic output was currently ahead of demand. Potential consumption was increasing with increased phthalic anhydride facilities.

However, domestic production, large imports of 78-degree hot-pressed material, and a labor tieup at a major phthalic producer's plant which lasted almost six months, have all contributed to an oversupply of naphthalene now. Some domestic producers have left a good deal of their naphthalene as a lower grade crude, at about a 60-degree material. Thus, it can be brought up to a 78-degree grade when there is need for it later.

Most sources felt that increased phthalic production will help this market next year. However, it was felt that it might be a while before present inventories can be cut down.

One importer felt that a current indication of price weakness in the naphthalene market was probably a backwash of the slowing down of phthalic anhydride imports. Hot-pressed was still at a low of 3¼c. per pound, but little was being sold, even at that figure.

Production of crude naphthalene by tar distillers and cokeoven operators in Au-

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending October 31 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	567,606
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	35,694,986
Benzol	gals.	3,414,303
Coaltar	gals.	15,660,646
Creosote oil	gals.	874,539
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,412,584
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	25,396
Toluol	gals.	671,573
Xylol	gals.	179,180

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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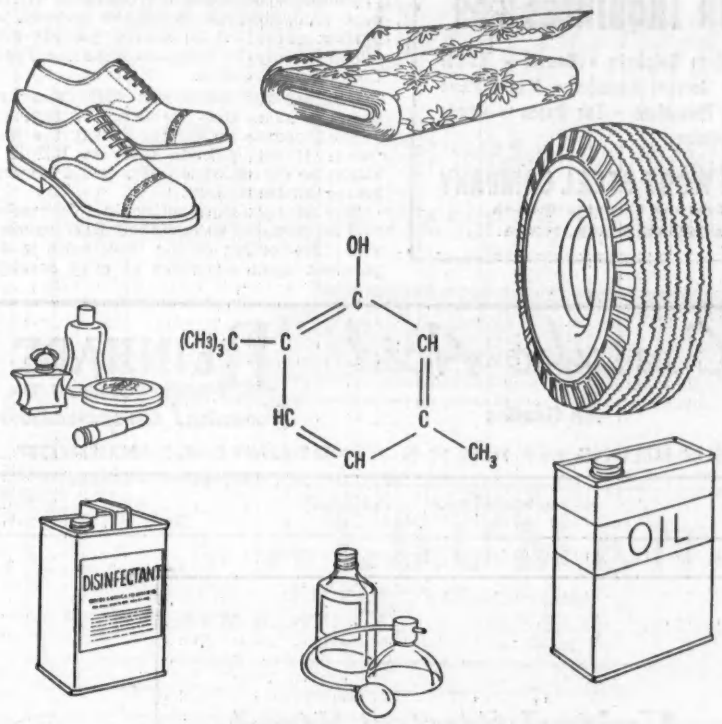

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
Chemical Division, Dept. OPD-113
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

KOPPERS ® Koppers Chemicals

gust was estimated by the Tariff Commission as being 26,504,656 pounds, compared with 24,328,976 pounds put out in July.

The total figure for August includes production of 16,582,943 pounds (partially estimated) by tar distillers and 9,921,713 pounds produced by cokeoven operators. In comparison, July production of crude, solidifying at less than 79°C., was 15,637,768 pounds by tar distillers and 8,691,208 pounds by cokeoven operators.

In addition, tar distillers produced 5,569,154 pounds (partially estimated) of refined naphthalene in August and 6,065,197 pounds in July.

Phenol—Natural and synthetic material could both do better, according to the general feeling in the trade. It was added that technical material was moving only slightly better than USP, probably because of the price differential. One producer of synthetic phenol reported fairly good sales and looked for a steady buildup with the fall business.

Although penholic resins sales were better since the end of summer, consumption of phenol apparently was from inventories built up in August, in some instances. The fall paint season was expected to improve activity in phenolics next month. Just how much of that activity will be reflected in the phenol market was unclear. At least one source has reported some reaction already.

Production figures for synthetic and natural phenol in August were reported at 31,921,712 pounds (partially estimated), compared with July output of 28,001,532 pounds, Tariff Commission figures relate.

Pyridin—Supplies of refined material were ample for present buying interest. It was said that consumption levels, among those outlets still a part of this market, have not fallen off.

One of the facets of the pyridin story was that buyers had learned to conserve this tar base during the periods of extreme shortage. Consumers reclaimed and re-used their pyridin in certain processes. A producer said that consumers were doing just that now. But, each time they ran through their process they lost a little more pyridin. Thus, in time these consumers would be back buying again. Investigation for new uses for the versatile tar base were also expected to produce more market outlets before too long. Prices were unchanged, and not expected to change before the end of the year.

Toluol—No easing of tight market conditions were noted for this light oil. Producers supplied the largest portion of their production to government arsenals for nitration. Industrial consumers have not been able to get enough toluol for their own output, and have had to look in other directions. Prices were firm at old levels.

Total production of toluol from all sources was 12,613,091 gallons in August, while July output amounted to 9,997,309 gallons, according to the Tariff Commission.

A breakdown indicated that cokeoven operators produced 3,069,602 gallons in August, as against 3,121,985 gallons in July. All other sources accounted for 9,543,489 gallons in August and 6,875,324 gallons in July .

Xylol—This aromatic was still in a tight supply, but producers said that there has been less pressure on xylol, of late. Consumption levels have eased off a bit. There was no greater volume available. Prices were held at previous quotations.

August output of crude xylol by all coaltar and petroleum sources amounted to 7,390,869 gallons, as against 5,129,847 gallons produced in July, according to the Tariff Commission.

Dyes

Direct Black EW,CI 581—August production of this dyestuff totaled 438,785 pounds, compared with July output of 310,703 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Naphthol AS,FP 302—August output was reported at 44,637 pounds by the Tariff Commission. July production figures were unavailable.

Intermediates

Anilin—August production totaled 9,610,877 pounds, compared with July output of 8,347,392 pounds, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

Ditertiarybutylparacresol—The market for this intermediate was reported as being the same. Demand for DBPC as an anti-oxidant was good. Price schedules have remained firm at previously established listings. Supplies were good enough to accommodate demand.

Divinylbenzene—A source reported that this market was going along evenly. Sales were steady. Supplies were adequate to

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take care of consumer requirements. A good deal of current demand was from ion-exchange outlets. Prices were firm at previous listings.

Monochlorobenzene—Production in August amounted to 28,532,329 pounds, as against output of 30,994,756 pounds produced in July, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Demand for mono was still rather on the slow side. One producer did report a slight increase in activity during the past week. It was a little early to tell if it might be an indication of a trend towards better business here.

The present slow action in this market was largely due to curtailed DDT production. Production of the insecticide is dependent upon estimates of crop acreage, carryover of larvae and producer inventories. This year's infestation was held down by drought, thus keeping consumption levels to a minimum. The results were seen in a very slow monochlorobenzene market.

Monotertiarybutylmetacresol — Activity n this market has held up extremely well. Current output was moving along nicely to a well sustained demand. Prices were firm and unchanged. Consumers did not have any particular difficulties in obtaining materials.

Orthodichlorobenzene—Activity for the ortho isomer of this chlorinated hydrocarbon was sustained at a very good level. The bulk of the business was being done in aircraft engine cleaners for the government. Supplies have not run short, but the volume of sales continued to run heavy. Prices were steady at old levels.

Phthalic Anhydride—Current production was adequate to take care of buying interest. Most producers were able to meet orders with immediate deliveries. The number of calls dropped off a bit when consumers found that phthalic was not in tight supply anymore. New production and the fact that a long labor dispute at one phthalic producer's plant was settled ended the shortage. Consumers, who had doubled up orders when things were tight, reduced their requests to production needs when the supply picture began to improve.

The current question in the trade was whether or not all of next year's expanded output can be kept moving. If it can, it will completely change the complexion of the naphthalene market.

Total production of phthalic anhydride in August was 19,659,456 pounds, while July output was 20,375,383 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Resorcinol—Demand from dyestuffs was slightly under former levels, it was said. Some reduced calls were felt from such outlets as resorcinol's use in lipsticks and colored printing inks. Buying interest from rubber has held up quite well. Trade sources reported that they have been able to move all of the material that they could get to the rubber industry. No real shortage has developed from this sustained demand, largely because production capacities have been increased enough to meet the regular consumption levels. Prices were firm.

Styrene—Supplies of the monomer were ample for current demand levels. Producers said that sales were still fairly good. There has been some loss of demand to rubber outlets. Polystyrene plastics were currently the center of market activity.

Plastics have not surged ahead this fall as they have in other seasons, it was said. One trade source developed the theory that plastic manufacturers seemed to alternate from year to year between a state of overproduction and shortages. After one Christmas season there would be a surplus of toys and other plastic end products and purchasing agents would base the following year's approach to the season accordingly. Then shelf sales would get ahead of production and a last minute surge in output would be necessary to meet consumption levels. The next year, buyers were aware of the previous year's shortages and production would be up once again. It was felt that this year was one of the "down" years.

However, the fact that polystyrene plastics have not shown a surge in buying for holiday sales did not indicate that business has not been good. Expanded uses and new outlets such as those developed in radios, refrigerators, and television sets have kept the sales curves moving upward. One producer reported that polystyrene sales surpassed total production figures for any year from 1949 to 1952 in September. Thus, 1953 cannot help but be a record year for the polymer.

Combined production of government and privately owned plants in August amounted to 67,130,599 pounds of styrene monomer, compared with July output of 69,921,438 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission indicates.

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UNITED STATES STEEL

Explosives Transport Rules Changes Announced by ICC

A number of changes in regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles are contained in Order No. 12 to Docket No. 3666, approved and published in the *Federal Register* October 27.

Among the products added to the commodity list of articles which are subject to regulations for packaging, marking and handling and limited in the amounts that can be shipped in one outside container by rail express were the following:—

Powdered metallic aluminum and aluminum scrap (including borings, chunks, clippings, shavings, sheets, or turnings), classed as flammable solids requiring yellow labels and limited to 100 pounds per single outside container.

Cigar and cigarette lighter fluid, classed as a flammable liquid requiring a red label and limited to ten gallons per single outside container.

Hafnium metal powder or sponge, classed as a flammable solid requiring a yellow label and limited to seventy-five pounds per single outside container.

Hafnium metal powder, wet or sludge, classed as a flammable solid requiring a yellow label and limited to 150 pounds per single outside container.

Hydrochloric acid solution, inhibited, classed as a corrosive liquid requiring a white label and limited to ten pints per single outside container.

Lithium aluminum hydride, classed as a flammable solid requiring a yellow label and limited to twenty-five pounds per single outside container.

Methyl bromide and ethylene dibromide mixture, liquid, classed as a poison "B" product requiring a poison label and limited to fifty-five gallons per single outside container.

Stubblefield, No Longer With Belle, Devoting Himself to Other Interests

D. W. Stubblefield, formerly president of Belle Alkali Company, Belle, West Virginia, now a part of the Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has dropped his active connection with Belle to devote himself to other interests. Mr. Stubblefield founded Belle in 1920 and was head of it for more than thirty-three years. The company was the first to develop a commercial process for combining natural gas and chlorine to make chloroform, methyl chloride and methylene chloride.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumers of textile and leather chemicals continued to absorb a fair volume of materials for prompt requirements, but showed little inclination to build inventories. Prices were quotably unchanged for the entire list.

Scarcity of potato starch featured this market. Stocks of starch in Maine were practically nil and market was an entirely nominal affair. Production of new crop starch was still limited because farmers were storing potatoes on account of prevailing low prices, and normal production was not expected to start until after the turn of the year. Corn starch was in active demand, as a result of the higher cost of competing materials. Tapioca flour demand was restricted to Javanese for spot delivery due to the high price of the Brazilian grade. Sago flour moved in small lots for immediate delivery, while interest in replacements from primary sources continued inactive.

There was no improvement in the light trading for tanning material replacements. Tanners of late have limited purchases to moderate lots for prompt shipment. Primary markets remained fairly steady at former levels.

Cattle hide leather production in August was estimated at 1,979,000 hides, compared with 1,815,000 in August, according to Tanners Council. Output of calf and whole kip skins amounted to 790,000, against 685,000 in August; goat and kid skins, 2,354,000 against 2,828,000 and sheep and lambskins, 2,567,000 against 2,103,000.

Production of woven wool and blended soft floor coverings for the month of August totaled 5,017,000 square yards, an increase of ten percent above August last year, according to the Carpet Institute. Total output for the first eight months of 1953 amounted to 46,248,000 square yards, up twenty-six percent for the same period last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
98.73	98.73	98.54	100.64

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production of acetic anhydride in August was reported at 75,405,500 pounds by the Census Bureau, compared with revised July total of 82,359,140 pounds and 70,859,210 pounds in August last year. Trading was reported fair for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Bichromates—Market remained firm at prevailing quotations. Withdrawals against contracts continued to move in good volume. Inquiry for 1954 requirements was more active and contracts were available at current prices. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in August totaled 10,273 tons, against 10,177 tons in July and 5,769 tons, August last year.

Sodium Acetate—Small lot buying was noted for immediate needs. Stocks were ample. Quotations were held at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consumers purchased moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Production totals were unavailable for August 1953, while the output was 2,162 tons during August last year.

Sulphonated Oils—Firmness of tallow has strengthened sulphonated grades. Demand was light and spotty. Other varieties also were in limited demand, chiefly for immediate needs.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for prompt delivery. Market remained steady at prevailing prices, ranging from 65c. to 90c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Stocks were ample.

Corn Dextrin—Business was fairly active for prompt delivery. Quotations were maintained for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Demand was quite active for immediate delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply continued to mount, increasing 3,759,000 bushels to 13,919,000 bushels for the week ended October 23, compared with 21,639,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn stocks as of October 1 were indicated by the Agriculture Department at 764,000,000 bushels, against 1,300,000,000 bushels, July 1 and 486,000,000 bushels, October 1 last year.

Egg Albumen—Moderate demand was reported for prompt delivery. Stocks were ample and held at former prices. Flake was quoted at $2.41 to $2.45 per pound, and powder, $2.45 to $2.49 per pound, according to quantity. Buying interest in the technical grade was limited to actual needs. Spot stocks were offered at $1.03 to $1.06 per pound, as to quantity.

Slightly larger egg production, with prices moderately lower than in the spring of 1953 were indicated for the spring of 1954, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Egg laying flocks at the beginning of 1954 are likely to be about as large as in 1953. Egg production in 1954, the bureau stated, will probably exceed the current year, particularly if there is a large replacement hatch next spring. Next spring flock replacement may exceed the 615,000,000 chickens raised in 1953. Egg prices by the end of this year and through next spring may fall short of the high levels of 1953, but feed prices are expected to be about the same as a year ago.

Egg Yolk—Steady demand was noted for prompt requirements. Market was unchanged and steady at $1.35 to $1.38 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Tight supply situation in Maine continued to feature this market. Old crop starch has been cleaned and production of new crop was still limited because farmers restricted sales of potatoes to mills, as a result of current low prices. Market was entirely nominal at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine for immediate shipment, while light offers were reported at 7c. for November. Idaho starch was unchanged at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Trading was fair for less carlots on spot on the basis of 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Users continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner, chiefly for immediate needs. Interest in forward delivery continued slow. Prompt shipments were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, exdock, carlots. Raw flour on spot was held at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was reported light and spotty. Javanese flour was unchanged on spot. AAA was quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound and AA at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Recent advance of shipments from primary sources was not reflected locally.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Market was unchanged and steady at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Trading was quiet.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was limited to prompt shipment. Primary market was unchanged. East African was quoted at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry was restricted to immediate shipments. Prices were without change for all grades. Assorted JI's were quoted at $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's, $61.50 and ordinary $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was confined to moderate lots for prompt shipment. Primary market remained unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 21/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c., same basis.

Wattle—Tanners continued to limit demand to fill-in needs. Prices were maintained at current levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton, and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were held at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Mutual Bichromates

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Castor bean prices continued to slip last week, reflecting the effects of the new Brazilian exchange rates on prices here. Castor beans were reduced an additional $2 per long ton last week. The week preceding had also seen a $2 drop in prices. Conditions in the market were sloppy, according to some trade observers and further price declines might take place, it was noted, before some stability is attained, pricewise.

Pricewise, there was little activity in this market last week. Over recent weeks, agar prices have advanced on spot here and were currently very firm. It was reported that a sizable quantity of agar had been destroyed in Japan in a warehouse conflagration. With the 1954 collection not due to be harvested until early next year, it was estimated that new material would not be available for shipment here until possibly March. Spot supplies of agar are currently short and are expected to get increasingly tighter since replacements from Japan will be considerably curtailed during the interim period until the new crop is made available.

Licorice extract prices were up substantially in a reflection of the advance in root costs. Large quantities of licorice root have been detained by the Food and Drug Administration and have had to be recleaned before being released. With shippers paying the cleaning costs, prices on the root have been hiked to compensate, to some extent, for the increased costs. Licorice extract was said to be quite a volume item and prices were expected to remain firm in view of the present raw material situation.

On the chemical front, there was little that was newsworthy. The alcohol industry was awaiting the imminent coming on stream of a new synthetic alcohol producing facility which has been rated at an output capacity of 40,000,000 gallons, annually. While business in alcohol has been moving quite satisfactorily during this quarter and prices holding firm, some trade observers foresee the emergence of a more competitive situation in 1954. Amyl acetates and refined fusel oil contined in short supply, reflecting diminished operations in the production of fermentation alcohol. Prices on these compounds remained firm. Aspirin continued to move in fair volume. There were some reports heard of a possible advance in price schedules later this year. Aspirin producers have not raised their prices since 1950 despite the increased costs of production all along the line. An abortive attempt was made to boost prices last June but was abandoned when the rest of the industry failed to follow.

Acetanilide—Demand for the USP grade of acetanilide was reported to be at steady levels. Overall consumption of USP material in pharmaceutical use is small compared to that in the technical grade. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue. Prices were unchanged.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was said to be at fair levels, generally. Supplies were adequate for inquiry and expected to continue, it was said. Prices continued without change although there were some reports heard to the effect that aspirin prices might advance later this year. Last Summer there was a tentative attempt at upping prices on acetylsalicylic acid. This was withdrawn, however, when the rest of the industry failed to follow suit. Most manufacturers of acetylsalicylic acid have indicated that an increase in prices was o erdue in view of the substantial increase in manufacturing costs since current prices went into effect. Aspirin prices have remained unchanged since late 1950 despite an increase in raw material costs late last Spring.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of acetylsalicylic acid totaled 1,110,757 pounds in August, 1953, compared to 959,359 pounds produced in July.

Agar—Spot prices on agar were very firm last week. Reports from Japan indicated that stocks here will most likely continue to grow tighter in coming weeks. A considerable quantity of agar was reported destroyed in a warehouse fire in Japan. The new crop will not be gathered until early next year and processing time should add to the delay in getting that material, it was noted. Meanwhile some trade sources foresaw a possible severe shortage of agar by the time new crop material becomes available next year.

The current price range on Kobe No. 1 strip was from $2.30 to $2.50 per pound while the powdered, 30 mesh ranged from $2.80 to $3 in price.

Alcohol—Demand for alcohol was reported to be at good levels. Consumption of alcohol has been considerable and producers anticipated a continued heavy call for alcohol during the balance of this quarter. Consumption of ethyl alcohol in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries was noted to have shown some increase due to stepped up production of Christmas items. Antifreeze manufacturers have also increased their consumption of ethanol as preparations were made for cold weather buying.

Supplies of ethyl alcohol were reported ample for current requirements and expected to continue. With the coming on stream in the near future of additional synthetic alcohol producing facilities, the overall productive capacity in this country should prove formidable. Next year may see the return of an intensified competitive situation among alcohol producers, some trades sources averred.

Amyl Acetate—Demand for amyl acetate was reportedly running at generally good levels. Supplies were noted to be tight in some instances as a result of the curtailment in production of the fermentation derived material. Some trade sources indicate that supplies of amyl acetate will propably continue short in the future. Prices were firm.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of amyl acetates totaled 825,247 pounds in August, 1953.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts was reportedly routine for the season. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to remain ample in the future. Bismuth nitrate was currently quoted at $2.10 per pound while the phenolsulphonate was $5.22. Bismuth subcarbonate was listed at $3.20 while subgallate was $3.15 per pound. The subiodide, subnitrate and subsalicylate were quoted at $5.37, $2.65 and $3.50, respectively.

Castor Oil — Castor bean prices were down $2 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil, last week. The current offering was $118. Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,119,900	2,046,000
Previous week	10,310,550	1,788,000
Corresponding week, 1952	850,350	980,000
Total this year	97,392,300	105,330,900
Corresponding period, 1952	100,159,400	60,004,550

Fusel Oil—Supplies of refined fusel oil continued tight. There were indications that this situation would continue for the immediate future, at any rate. Prices were firm and unchanged. Demand was satisfactory.

Glycerin—Demand for refined glycerin was reported to be at good levels. Producers anticipated a continuation of current consumption rates for the balance of the quarter. Production continued at a good level and imports of the crude were at a good volume. Prices on the refined were firm, following the overall reduction in price levels, a month ago. Crude prices have aligned themselves with the current market on refined and the saponification material was quoted at 23c. with soaplye at 21c. It appeared that the shakeout of crude and refined prices had reached stable levels.

Licorice Extract—Prices showed considerable firmness last week as spot stocks of lower priced material continued to dwindle. Raw material prices have risen on this material in recent months and may continue to strengthen, according to some trade sources. A tightening of regulations by the Food and Drug Administration has resulted in substantial quantities of licorice root being detained by that agency for recleaning. Heretofore the shipper has paid recleaning costs but prices have been put up recently by shippers abroad to offset increased costs of reconditioning. Facilities for cleaning licorice root were not

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Castor beans, $2 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
88.49	88.53	89.15	93.00

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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too available, according to additional trade reports and prices for existing service high due to the fibrous nature of the root.

Extract costs have naturally reflected higher raw material costs and may be expected to go higher, according to some quarters. The current price ranged on the mass was from 28c. to 40c. per pound while the powdered material was quoted from 34c. to 48c.

Milk Powder—The market was full to steady. Demand was fair but offerings were generally adequate on spray but closely held on roller. Purchases by the CCC from October 15 to 21, inclusive, totaled 4,620,011 pounds of spray process and 654,590 pounds of roller process. Total purchases since April 1, 1953, totaled 293,423,903 pounds of spray process and 75,312,869 pounds of roller process.

The market in whole milk powder was fully steady to firm. Offerings were generally ample for fair demand. The market on roller process was firm. Stocks of total nonfat dry milk solids held by manufacturers at the end of August totaled 116,264,000 pounds, lowest for the date since 1950, down 31 percent from a year earlier, but a gain of 28 percent from the 5-year average for the date. Spray-dried nonfat milk solids stocks were 81,572,000 pounds, a decline of 36 percent from a year earlier, but a gain of 30 percent from the 5-year average. Roller-dried nonfat milk solids stocks were 34,692,000 pounds a decline of 11 percent from a year earlier, but a gain of 23 percent from the 1947-51 average for the date. United States Department of Agriculture purchased 351,145,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids for the period from April 1 through September 25, 1953. Purchases during the month of August totaled 47,262,000 pounds. Purchases in September through the 25th of the month were 31,590,000 pounds. All of these purchases were made for purposes of price support.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices declined ½c. per gallon at several points during the week ended October 27, 1953. Adjustments continued in the Gulf area with the New Orleans price now 10½c. to 11c. per gallon. At Houston, cane blackstrap was pegged at 11c. to 11½c. while Mobile reported 11c. and Savannah 11½c. East and west coast prices on cane blackstrap continued unchanged. Gulf demand showed slight improvement while east and west coast demand continued unchanged.

Demand for hydrol molasses at Kansas City was good with supplies limited. Trade sources report a growing use of molasses in cattle feeds where it is used effectively to make less desirable stockfoods more palatable in addition to keeping silage in usable condition.

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Cosmetic Chemists Medalist

Dr. Emil G. Klarmann, vice-president in charge of technical services for Lehn & Fink Products Company, Bloomfield, N. J., will receive the 1953 medal award of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists for contributions to the art and sciences of cosmetics. The award will be presented at a dinner December 10 in the Biltmore hotel, New York.

tion was back on the market at several Florida points with prices ranging from $12 to $15 per ton. Demand for citrus molasses was slightly improved.

Beet molasses prices for Menominee, Michigan were quoted at that point at $36.40 per ton. Market conditions for beet molasses continued unchanged.

Sales of Louisiana blackstrap molasses by the mills have been made at prices ranging from 10½c. to 11c. per gallon, f.o.b., plantations, according to reliable trade sources. To date most sales were reported to have been made at the 11c. level.

Silver Nitrate—Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) totaled 5,092,000 ounces in August compared to 3,515,000 ounces in July, 1953. Comparative production durink August totaled 4,004,000 ounces.

Sugar—Distribution of sugar from January through September was approximately 128,000 tons higher than during the same period last year. Distribution for 1952 as a whole totaled 8,104,000 tons. According to trade reports stocks held by industrial users were increased significantly during the past two months in anticipation of a possible strike of dock workers. In the event industrial users decide to cut their stocks back again, distribution could decline during the remainder of the year as compared to the same period last year.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins has been going at good levels. Synthetic vitamin A consumption has been on the increase with use of this material, according to trade estimates, accounting for about three-quarters of the overall vitamin A consumed. Synthetic A, it was noted, has displaced the natural product to a great extent in the fortification of margarin. Natural vitamin A continues to be used principally in the pharmaceutical field and by stockfood mixers.

Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is reportedly finding increasing use in the frozen food industry where it is often used as an antioxidant in the manufacturing process. More niacin is finding its way into cereal products as a supplementive vitamin, according to some sources. Prices continued unchanged and were generally expected to hold steady in the immediate future.

Magnus Feted on Birthday

P. C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, New York, prominent New York essential oil firm, was tendered a surprise birthday party October 23 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The party, commemorating Mr. Magnus' sixtieth anniversary, was attended by associates in his firm and prominent personages in the business and political worlds. Mr. Magnus has been associated with MM&R for forty-two years. He has been president of the firm since 1917.

Lueders' Asst. Treasurer Joins Firm's Twenty-Five Year Club

George Lueders & Co., New York, inducted Frank M. Cordero into its Twenty-Five Year Club at a luncheon at the Drug and Chemical Club recently. Cordero is assistant treasurer of the company. To commemorate the occasion, Mr. Cordero was presented with a wrist watch and other gifts from the company's officers and employees.

Antibiotic for Veterinary Use Gets Certification Regulations

Regulations were issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration for the certification of a new antibiotic preparation, powder bacitracin methylene disalicylate and streptomycin sulphate for oral veterinary use.

The labeling and container must show the number of units of bacitracin activity and the number of milligrams of streptomycin activity per gram, an expiration date of not more than twelve months from the date of certification, and a statement regarding oral veterinary use only.

The agency also announced a change in regulations covering procaine penicillin in oil which will permit the labeling of this product with a sixty-month expiration date. The limit heretofore has been forty-eight months.

Nat'l Chlorophyll Appoints

National Chlorophyll & Chemical Company, Lamar, Colo., has announced that it has entered into an arrangement appointing Phytochemical Products, Inc., New York, its sales representative for the sale of chlorophyll derivatives. Existing distributorships will remain the same.

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McKesson Appoints Ten District Vice-Presidents

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has appointed ten district vice-presidents to supervise administrative operations in the company's wholesale drug divisions.

Additional geographic management areas have also been established within the company's wholesale drug department. The western region, formerly comprising the Pacific coast, has been divded into the south Pacific, mid-Pacific and north Pacific districts. Two additional districts have also been set up, one to be known as the south central district, the other the metropolitan district, covering New York city and adjacent areas.

The following men have been appointed district vice presidents:—Al B. Benson, eastern region, comprising divisions in the New England states, except Connecticut, and upper New York state, with headquarters in Boston; Richard L. Hanson, metropolitan district, covering divisions in New York city, Westchester County, New Jersey and Connecticut with headquarters in New York; Sam B. Dunlap, jr., southeast district, comprising divisions in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Virginia, with headquarters in Jacksonville, Fla.; Howard J. Bolton, central district, comprising divisions in Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich., and D. W. Dalton, south central district, comprising divisions in Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Little Rock, Ark., and Cairo, Ill., with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn.

Also, F. B. Kienzle, midwest district, comprising divisions in Illinois (except Cairo), Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin, with headquarters in Chicago; H. H. Henley, jr., southwest district, comprising Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Fort Smith, Ark., with headquarters in Dallas, Tex.; C. R. Flint, north Pacific, comprising divisions in Washington, Oregon and Montana, with headquarters in Seattle, Wash.; William F. Nichols, mid-Pacific district, comprising divisions in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Fresno, Calif., as well as Denver, Colo.; Ogden, Utah, and Honolulu, T. H., with headquarters in San Francisco, and Rollin B. Rucker, south Pacific district, comprising divisions in Los Angeles, North Hollywood and San Diego, Calif., and Phoenix, Ariz., with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Colgate Changes Name

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., has shortened its name to Colgate-Palmolive Company. The shorter name was approved by the company's stockholders at the annual stockholders' meeting in April.

In the normal course of business, the packaging of the company's products, including soap and toilet goods, and other printed matter will be revised to reflect the new name. It was pointed out that supplies of certain materials bearing the old name will be used until exhausted.

No change in corporate entity is involved. Contracts and agreements now active will not be affected, and there will be no need for stockholders to exchange share certificates, it was said.

Pitman-Moore Honors Sanders

In recognition of forty-one years of service as a member of the sales staff, Robert T. Sanders has been presented a gold wrist watch by Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind. The presentation was made by K. F. Valentine, company president, at a luncheon recently. The luncheon, which was attended by company officials, sales executives and salesmen of the central region.

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Iodine Research Award Nominations Are Invited

The 1954 Chilean Iodine Educational Bureau award is scheduled for the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association which will be held at Boston, the week of August 22, 1954. The award consists of $1,000 and a diploma setting forth the reasons for the selection of the recipient.

Any member of the American Pharmaceutical Association may propose a nominee by submitting eight copies of each of the publications to be considered in the competition and a biographical sketch of the nominee, including date of birth and a list of his publications. Nominees must be residents of the United States or Canada and must have done outstanding research work in the chemistry or pharmacology of iodine and its compounds as applied in pharmacy or medicine. All nominations should be addressed to the secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution avenue, N.W., Washington 7, D. C., and must be received on or before January 1, 1954.

Borden Chemical Unit Opens New Laboratory

Borden Company's chemical division has concentrated its general research facilities in a new laboratory in Philadelphia, which went into operation last week. The laboratory will augment the division's present development and applications laboratories on the east and west coasts, which specialize in wood gluing, fir plywood and hardboard adhesives and plastic molding compounds.

Research in a wide range of basic problems in materials evaluation, production processes and applications for new and improved products of the chemical division's line will be undertaken by the new laboratory. David F. Gould is in charge of the laboratory and he will be assisted in matters of research by Thomas J. McNaughton.

Massengill Company Names Bristol Div. Sales Manager

S. E. Massengill Company, Bristol, Tenn., has announced the appointment of Norman Massengill sales manager of the Bristol division, covering the north central, south central and southeastern states. Mr. Massengill served for two years as a territory representative of the company, five years in the production department and three years as personnel manager.

Hoffmann-La Roche Picks 3

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has named Oscar Zeitz controller and assistant treasurer. Mr. Zeitz, with the firm since 1929, was previously assistant treasurer. James McKenna, who joined Hoffman-La Roche in 1943, has been made assistant controller in charge of factory accounting. Maurice Karosen, with the company since 1944, has been appointed chief cost accountant.

Trade Briefs

Torsion Balance Company, Clifton, N. J., has appointed Dr. Clarence T. Kasline general sales manager.

Edward J. Breck, vice-president and general manager of John H. Breck, Inc., Springfield, Mass., has been elected trustee of funds of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

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Western Condensing Names Coolidge Director of Sales

R. W. Coolidge, a vice-president of Western Condensing Company, Appleton, Wis., has been named director of sales for the firm.

Mr. Coolidge has been with Western Condensing since 1943 and has been directing sales of Peebles' brand specialty feed products. Under his direction, the firm has launched several condensed whey products and milk replacements for farm use, as well as branded products in other fields. In his new position, Mr. Coolidge now will direct dried whey products sales as well as supervise all other sales activities of the company. Ellis Hart, formerly director of sales, will remain with the company as a member of the board of directors.

Choline Pantothenate Patent Is Granted to Dawe's Labs

Dawe's Laboratories, Chicago, has been granted United States Patent No. 2,653,968, covering the production of choline pantothenate. The company said that, to the best of its knowledge, its choline pantothenate is the first chemical linkage of the two important B-vitamins, choline and pantothenate acid.

Seaplant Elects Odermatt

Seaplant Chemical Corporation, New Bedford, Mass., has announced the election of M. R. Odermatt as treasurer. Mr. Odermatt has been serving as controller and will continue to hold that office.

Ethyl Acetoacetate Data Offered

A technical bulletin on ethyl acetoacetate has been issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Physical and chemical properties, specifications and shipping data, as well as uses and potential applications for the reactive intermediate are included. Copies of the bulletin (F-8292) are available from Carbide & Carbon at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

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Glucuronolactone REPORT AS A GROWTH FACTOR

Glucuronolactone, when fed to animals, prompted faster growth. Studies made by Miller et al.[1] with guinea pigs, by Almquist et al.[2] with chicks, and by Deichmann et al.[3] with rats revealed that glucuronolactone increases the rate of growth under controlled conditions.

Glucuronolactone, when injected into female chicks, promoted a 20-27% gain in weight over controls, as found by Reid[4].

Glucuronolactone, is now available commercially for your study and use. Send for your copy of our booklet describing this product in detail.

1. Miller, C. O., Siehrs, A. E., and Brazda, F. G., GLUCURONIC ACID AS A GROWTH FACTOR IN GUINEA PIGS. Proc. Soc. Expt. Biol. & Med., 30, 636-38, 1932-33.
2. Almquist, H. J., E. L. R. Stokstad, E. Mecchi, and P. D. V. Manning, IDENTIFICATION OF THE RICE FACTOR. THE CARBOHYDRATE COMPONENT. J. Biol. Chem. 134, 465, 1940.
3. Deichmann, W. B., Clemmer, J. J., and Downing, C., GLUCURONIC ACID LACTONE, A GROWTH FACTOR IN RATS. Fed. Proc. 11, 1, March 1952.
4. Reid, M. E., ASCORBIC AND GLUCURONIC ACIDS AS GROWTH FACTORS IN CHICKS. Fed. Proc., 9, 368, 1950.

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Norwich Pharmacal Makes Sumner Assistant to Pres.

Howard A. Sumner has been appointed special assistant to the president of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y. Mr. Sumner, who is also a vice-president of Norwich Pharmacal's professional subsidiary, Eaton Laboratories, Inc., which he had headed since 1949. In his new post, Mr. Sumner will be concerned chiefly with the activities of the firm's chemical division. Melvin C. Eaton, president of Norwich Pharmacal and board chairman of Eaton laboratories, will also serve as president of the Eaton subsidiary.

Mr. Sumner has been associated with the company for 34 years, serving in almost all of its divisions. Prior to his work with Eaton Laboratories, he had progressed successively from assistant superintendent, superintendent of production and assistant general manager of Norwich manufacturing operations.

Givaudan-Delawanna Opens Laboratory for Customers

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, has completed the installation of a customers' laboratory at its executive and sales offices, 330 West 42nd street. In announcing the opening R. E. Horsey, vice-president in charge of sales, stressed the fact that its doors are open to all Givaudan customers, and the facilities of the laboratory will be used to assist them directly in the solution of any perfuming or cosmetic problems.

The laboratory has been equipped with aromatic chemicals, specialties and other perfume materials manufactured by Givaudan. The perfumers and chemists of the company will be available to study any specific problem submitted to them relating to the use and applications of fragrant materials.

Harbur Joins Amer. Home Products

E. C. Harbur, former assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, St. Louis, Mo., has joined American Home Products Corporation, New York, as assistant to the president, Walter F. Silbersack.

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CINCHOPHEN SODIUM
8-HYDROXYQUINOLIN
NEO CINCHOPHEN
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
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KELSIZE[1]	Medium viscosity sodium alginate	Thru 40	9	Corrugated paperboard adhesives, paper and paperboard surface sizing compositions and coatings, rubber latex thickening
SUPERLOID[1]	High viscosity ammonium alginate	Thru 20	6	Bodying & creaming rubber products, water paints and ceramic bodies and coatings.

[1]Trademark Registered U.S. Pat. Off.

In addition, there are Kelco algin products primarily for the food industry, including stabilizers for ice cream, sherbets, salad dressings, bakery icings, toppings, flavor syrups, and meat sauces.

Other Kelco algin products are being widely used in food, drug, and cosmetic industries as tablet binders and disintegrants, shampoo thickeners, hand lotion bodying agents and pharmaceutical suspension stabilizers.

Certainly, Kelco algin products are worth your careful investigation. For descriptive bulletin and additional information, write nearest Kelco office.

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ALMOND OIL—1 cs, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—20 dms, Glasgow
56 cs, Glasgow
ANILIN DYES—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
16 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—470 bgs, Arica
REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—623 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Norca Corp, Mombasa
1,390 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Mombasa
BARIUM HYDRATE—60 bbls, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Antwerp
BEESWAX—39 dms, General Import Distr, Havana
23 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
20 bgs, H H Pike, Santiago
18 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
15 bgs, Jacmel
BERGAMOT OIL—5 hf cs, Antoine Chiris, Messina
20 hlf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
BRUCINE—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BUCHU LEAVES—4 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Capetown
CADMIUM—66 cs, D J Ambrosio, Antwerp
34 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
40 cs, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
CAFFEINE—111 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
CALCIUM CARBONATE—250 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
CAMPHOR POWDER—200 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Chilung
CANDELILLA WAX—25 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—78 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CASEIN—11,000 bgs, Crawford Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Fidelity Trading Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—700 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hong Kong
84 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—650 bgs, Grace National Bank, Cristobal
780 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Mombasa
1,466 bgs, Interoceanic Commodities Corp, Mombasa
375 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
143 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jeremie
470 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
3,582 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
100 tons, Chase National Bank, Recife
623 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—55 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,513 bgs, Bakery Importing Co, Naples
881 bgs, Chase National Bank, Naples
CHILLIES—51 bgs, John Holt & Co, Port Au Prince
CHINA CLAY—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORAL HYDRATE—11 kgs, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CLOVES—100 bls, George Lueders & Co, Zanzibar
80 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Zanzibar
320 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Zanzibar
130 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
60 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Zanzibar
70 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Zanzibar
40 bls, Wm E Martin, Zanzibar
40 bls, Gillespie & Co, Zanzibar
40 bls, Virchand Panachand, Zanzibar
100 bls, Fuerst Bros, Zanzibar
40 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Zanzibar
420 bls, Zanzibar
COAL TAR DYES—13 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
13 cks, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Rotterdam
12 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—400 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
210 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
10 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
595 tons, Manila
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Belem Para
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Belem Para
COPAL GUM—115 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
68 bkts, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Macassar
69 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
50 bkts, Bankers Trust Co, Macassar
30 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
453 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
57 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—267 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
89 dms, Liverpool
CORIANDER OIL—1 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—127 bls, New England Waste Co, Recife
1,073 bls, Riverside Mills, Recife
237 bls, C H Powell, Recife
276 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Santos
579 bls, Kauders Steuber, Hamburg
COTTONSEED OIL—4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
CRESYLIC ACID—250 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
282 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE POWDER—2,600 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana Inc, Iquitos
215 bgs, Callao
ROOT—673 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—286 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Istanbul
644 bgs, Curacao Trdg Co, Istanbul
286 bgs, F S Strook, Istanbul
491 bgs, Istanbul
DAMMAR GUM—25 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
396 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
105 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trdg Co, Singapore
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, United Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
DIPHENYL PROPANOL—80 bls, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
EPOXY RESIN—205 dms, Shell Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—800 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
FUEL OIL—95,125 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
104,036 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
101,648 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
93,469 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
110,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GALL, OX—5 bbls, General Hides & Skin Corp, Havana
GALLIC ACID—19 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
GELATIN—200 bgs, Franco Belgian Trading Corp, Marseille
73 bbls, Cognet Chemical Co, Antwerp
102 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
30 cs, Dingelstedt & Co, Bremen
204 bgs, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—42 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
GLUE—51 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
22 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Hamburg
2 bgs, Nomasco Inc, Bremen
BONE—167 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Rio de Janeiro
51 bgs, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—535 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—10,308 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
9,385 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,775 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
IRON CHLORIDE—170 dms, Schmidt Pritchard & Co, Rotterdam
OXIDE—224 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Avonmouth
JUNIPER BERRIES—254 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
268 bgs, Leghorn
KAOLIN—80 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Tragacanth importing Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
60 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
123 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
LABDANUM GUM—9 bbls, L A Champon & Co, Marseille
4 bbls, Seville
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
80 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
16 qu cs, Messina
LITHIUM CARBONATE—5 dms, I M Sobin, Copenhagen
LIVERMEAL—993 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
900 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
130 bgs, National Starch Products, Liverpool
15 bbls, Rotterdam
MACE—85 cs, Macassar
MAGNESITE—500 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Trieste
MAGNESIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE—4 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, London
MANGANESE ORE—672 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—1,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—57 cs, River Plate Corp, Rio de Janeiro
133 cs, Lowado Bank, Cabedelo
MENUKELIVER OIL—4 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
METACRESOL—2 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
MILK SUGAR—50 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
25 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Liverpool
MOLASSES—450 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—77 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
MONTAN WAX—410 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MYROBALANS—2,633 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Vizagapatam
1,218 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Vizagapatam
718 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Vizagapatam
800 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—300 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Liverpool
25 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NICKEL CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Bremen
SULPHATE—40 cks, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Bremen
82 cks, J C Miller Co, Bremen
30 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Bremen
15 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
NUTMEG—73 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—27 dms, River Plate Corp, Rio de Janeiro
OLEORESIN CAPSICUM—30 cs, Warner Hudnut, London
OLIVE OIL—150 cks, Maison Ossola, Algiers
200 dms, J H Schroder, Tunis
125 dms, J W Elwell, Barcelona
7 dms, C Kammenos, Piraeus
25 dms, J Victori & Co, Seville
300 dms, Seville
170 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
148 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
30 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
200 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
10 dms, J Weber, Marseille
ORANGE OIL—2 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
ORRIS ROOT—3 cs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, A Judson Murray, Salvador
112 bgs, Smith & Nicols, Rio de Janeiro
PAPAIN—47 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
7 crts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
25 cs, National City Bank Dar es Salaam
56 hlf cbts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
20 cs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—7 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI LEAVES—310 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
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1,200 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, State Export Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Amco Shippers, Bremen
2,000 bls, American Commercial Transport Co, Bremen
300 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bremen
800 bls, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—280 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Singapore
295 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
30 bgs, L D Seymour, Singapore
350 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
60 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Singapore
105 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
63 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
105 bgs, J Berlage, Singapore
105 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
35 bgs, Bank of America, Singapore
90 bgs, M Rothschild, Singapore
30 bgs, Schlichting & Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
40 bgs, A C Israel, Oosthaven
80 bgs, J Berlage, Oosthaven
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Oosthaven
59 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
80 bgs, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp, Alleppey
640 bgs, Cochin
400 bgs, Alleppey
WHITE—306 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok

PERU BALSAM—5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
2 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—27 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—108,142 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tuxpan
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
176,962 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—700 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL ACETATE—5 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
25 bbls, Bremen
CHLORIDE—5,000 bgs, Public National Bank, Naples
1,000 bgs, American Express Co, Antwerp
POLLACKLIVER OIL—281 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Maxim Oil & Emulsion Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J Bieler, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
400 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
400 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
667 bgs, Istanbul
OIL—25 dms, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—446 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
446 dms, Liverpool
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,650 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—32 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
28 flks, G Jimenez, Tampico
200 flks, Marseille
50 flks, Tampico
RED EARTH—896 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Avonmouth
672 bgs, C J Osborn, Avonmouth
ROSEWOOD OIL—11 dms, John D Walsh Co, Iquitos
SAFFRON—2 cs, Galvanoni & Nevy Bros, Genoa
SAGO FLOUR—219 bgs, Chemical Bank, Singapore
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—13 bls, S B Penick & Co, Puerto Cortes
SEEDLAC—425 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
150 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
164 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—97 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SERPENTINA ROOT—100 cs, Ciba Pharm Products, Cochin
SESAME SEED—224 bgs, Joel Bieler, Puerto Barrios
336 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Puerto Barrios
448 bgs, American Halvah Products, Puerto Barrios
350 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—15 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Kobe
SHELLAC—61 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
50 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Bangkok
36 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London
SOAPBARK—123 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ALGINATE—55 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—999 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—171 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE—30 cks, Rhodia, Havre
PAS—24 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PERBORATE—100 dms, Bendix Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
TETRAHYDRATE—500 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PYROPHOSPHATE—1 dm, Byrant & Hefferman, Marseille
STARCH—320 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
STEARINE—100 bgs, Liverpool
TALC—3,100 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—57 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Antiqua
50 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Barbados
TAPIOCA FLOUR—780 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
510 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
833 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
436 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjirebon
770 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
700 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
TARA SEED—625 bgs, Callao
TARTARIC ACID—200 bgs, Genoa
THEOBROMINE—6 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—300 bbls, Kennedy Butcher & Co, La Guaira
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—7 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—378 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
104 dms, E R Zorgniotti, Genoa
100 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Leghorn
490 dms, Venice
50 dms, Leghorn
TUNU GUM—132 cs, L A Dreyfus & Co, Cristobal
UREA—400 bgs, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Antwerp
2,600 bgs, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, Thurston Braidich, Dominica
21 cs, Irving Trust Co, Havre
46 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
9 cs, Gillespie & Co, Semerang
49 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
13 cs, Hunzikers Inc, Marseille
33 cs, Havre
WATTLE EXTRACT—604 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
2,788 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—1,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
400 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
WOOL GREASE—200 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
73 bbls, Nehls & O'Connell, Hamburg
200 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
100 dms, J J Gavin, Bremen
38 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
16 dms, Genoa
YLANG YLANG OIL—4 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Havre

Baltimore

CHESTNUT EXTHACT—320 bgs, Bank of Athens, Rijeka
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—4,408 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antwerp
FISHMEAL—1,413 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Chimbote
GALL NUTS—24 bgs, First National Baltimore, Leghorn
MANGANESE ORE—1,227 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Mollendo
POTATO STARCH—635 bgs, Rotterdam
TARA POWDER—1,820 bgs, First National Baltimore, Salaverry
1,080 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Pacasmayo
UREA—1,000 bgs, Genoa

Boston

FORMIC ACID—280 cs, Bremen
GELATIN—493 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Bremen
OLIVE OIL—15 dms, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Seville
TALC—650 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
UREA—1,000 bgs, Genoa

Houston

CINNAMON QUILLS—200 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo

Los Angeles

CASEIN—300 bgs, The Synkolois Co, Buenos Aires
181 bgs, Buenos Aires
CHILLIES—100 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Colombo
COPRA—1,120,000 lbs, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
1,847,126 lbs, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Jose Panganiban
300 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CAKE—6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
4,480 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,600 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
8,960 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
MEAL—12,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
DILLSEED—80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
LIVERMEAL—546 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
596 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Montevideo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,813 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
114,651 bbls, Standard Oil of California, Ras Tanura
POLLACKLIVER OIL—55 dms, The Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—23,658 bgs, Harold J Schulter, Buenos Aires
2,037 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
4,429 bgs, H Elkan Co, Buenos Aires
1,033 bgs, The Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,668 bgs, The River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, The International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—250 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Nagoya
SIAM SEEDLAC—81 dbl bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
TANKAGE—315 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Montevideo
WHITING—10 bgs, Interstate Rubber Products Corp, Colombo

Norfolk

UREA—2,000 bgs, Genoa

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
200 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—700 bgs, Lourenco Marques
320 bgs, Durban
296 bgs, Beira
BLANC FIXE—1,325 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE—2,996 bgs, Calcutta
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
COCOA RESIDUE—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—700 dms, Glasgow
GYPSUM—10,083 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HORN MEAL—830 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
LICORICE ROOT—5,574 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
MOLASSES—1,606,842 gals, Caibarien
NAPHTHALENE—8,778 bgs, Rotterdam
PEANUT OIL—300 tons, Phila National Bank, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—30 bls, Schute Bros, Gothenburg
2,200 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
5,050 bls, Bremen
1,100 bls, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—254,705 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
118,894 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
198,416 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
119,862 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
235,265 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—814 bgs, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—2,330 bgs, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—550 bgs, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Havre
WATTLE EXTRACT—559 bgs, Durban
WHITING—3,600 bgs, Antwerp
UREA—1,500 bgs, Genoa

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—999 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
999 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—5,175 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—269 bgs, Buenos Aires
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Legaspi
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
DILLSEED—80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, C K Williams & Co, Malaga
LIVERMEAL—397 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Montevideo
PEPPER, BLACK—320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kobe
80 bgs, C Czarnikow, Kobe
280 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, J L Westland & Son, Singapore
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SAGE LEAVES—85 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Naples
SODIUM PERBORATE—500 bgs, Genoa
TANKAGE—603 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—165 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
50 dms, Ansa International Corp, Venice
UREA—10,500 bgs, Genoa

Feed Grains, Concentrates Supplies Are Reported Up

Total supplies of feed grains and other concentrates for the 1953-54 feeding season are slightly larger than the supplies available in the past two years, and only a little below the record level reached in 1950-51, according to the 1954 feed outlook report released last week by the Department of Agriculture.

Increased feed grain production, larger carryover stocks, and increased production of byproduct feeds have all contributed to the upward trend in feed concentrate supplies, the department said. Feed grain acreage was about an eighth smaller this year, but yield per acre for corn was substantially higher as a result of wide use of hybrid seed, increased application of fertilizer, and other improvements in production practices.

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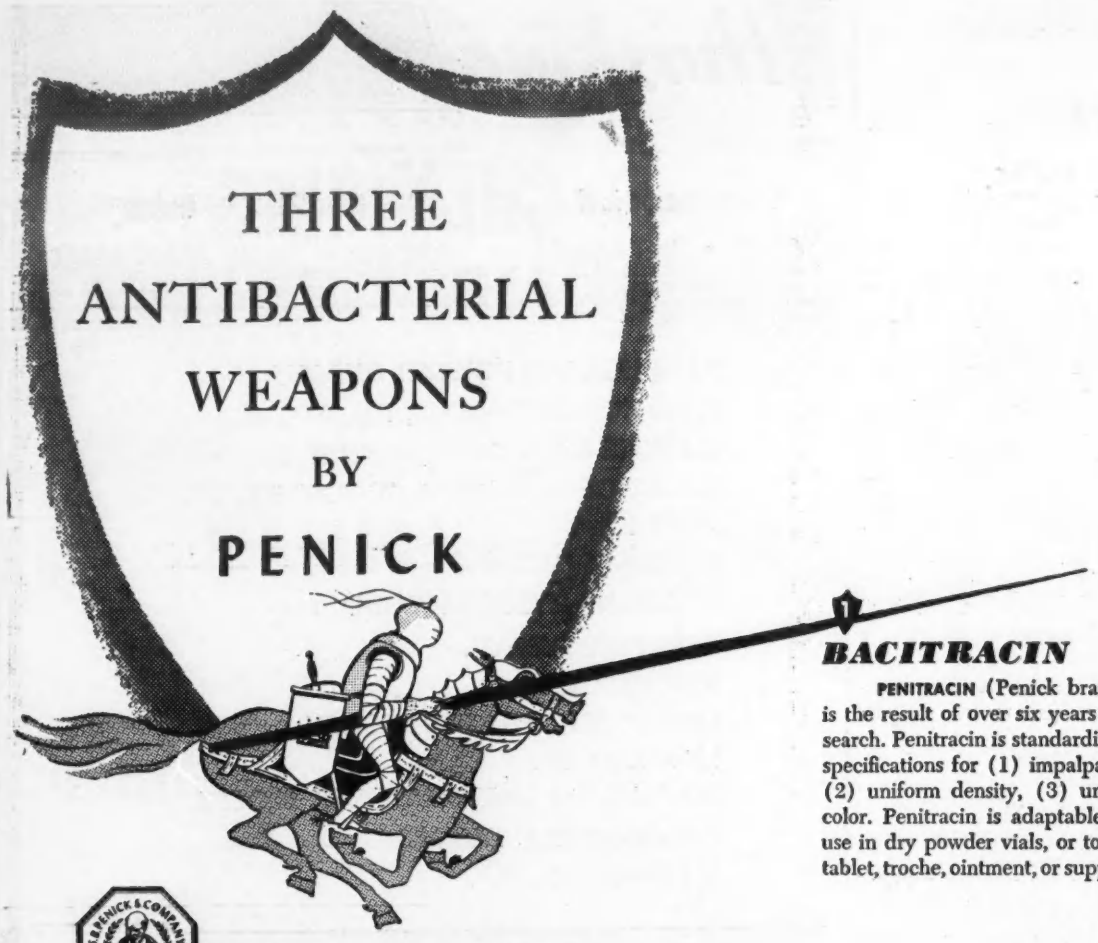

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Advances and declines in the botanicals market were about in balance last week, value-wise. Advances outweighed reductions numerically, however. Cascara sagrada was stronger with the lower end of the price range moving up 2 cents. Witch hazel bark was noted to have increased 2 cents over prior levels. This latter item was one of the several botanicals undergoing a poor collection this past Summer. Buchu leaves were noticeably firmer. The supply situation on this imported botanical was said to be quite tight. With Africa sorely afflicted by economic and political disturbances, botanical collections have been seriously interrupted in many parts of that troubled continent to the detriment of the market here.

Gums were generally quiet in addition to leaves and herbs. Licorice root continued very firm in view of the situation here. Large quantities of licorice root have been reportedly detained by the Food and Drug Administration for recleaning. Cleaning costs have increased to such a point that sellers abroad have boosted their prices in part to offset the added expense. Predictions as to future shipping prices were that either sellers would not guarantee their root to meet FDA specifications or that prices will be raised sufficiently to cover anticipated cleaning expenses. Another difficulty has been in the limited facilities available for recleaning the root. The operation was said to be tedious and expensive.

Among the seeds, many continued to strengthen. Turkish cumin was up ½ cent per pound while Polish poppy seed advanced 1 cent. Anise seed, although unchanged in price, remained quite scarce. Prices on Mexican, Spanish and Turkish qualities were largely nominal. Sesame seed was in tight supply and new crop replacements were not expected until next year. Quince seed was virtually non available and prices were nominal.

In the spice market, pepper continued to fall off. The steady flow of imports in addition to the large inventories built up in anticipation of the dock strike has created a temporary surplus situation here. Offerings for shipments for January-February next year were quite low in contrast to recent levels. Zanzibar clove was down 10 cents, on spot, from the preceding week. The new Mexican pimento crop was reportedly very short. Vanilla beans were firmer at the source.

Barks

Elm—There was no grinding grade bark available, according to trade sources here. Prices were quite firm on the powdered bark which was quoted at 60c. and the select grade, which was pegged at 65c.

Sassafras—Demand was routine and supplies ample for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

White Pine—Demand continued steady and prices remained unchanged at 20c. to 22c. for the rossed material.

Witch Hazel—Prices were somewhat firmer on witch hazel bark. The current quotation on this material was 15c.

Beans

Vanilla—Prices continued to advance on Madagascar beans, at the source. As of late last week, the price increases were not reflected on spot sales here but it was said to be only a matter of time until the higher trend would be felt here. Mexican beans were unchanged and firm at $6.50 to $6.75. There was no change in the situation as far as Tahitian beans were concerned. There continued to be no word of crop size and shipment prices.

Flowering of vanilla vines in Madagascar was observed to be poor to date, a fact which reportedly is a good index as to the projected size the 1954/55 crop of which harvesting should commence around December. On the basis of facts known to date, vanilla beans should continue in short supply through the coming year. France has been reportedly stepping up its demand for vanilla beans thus decreasing available supplies to this country.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Buchu leaves, 5c. per lb.
Cascara sagrada, 2c. per lb.
Witch hazel bark, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cumin, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ½c. per lb.
Poppy, Polish, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Clove, Zanzibar, 10c. per lb.
Fennel, Indian, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
112.31	112.31	110.83	103.24

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Berries

Cubeb—Demand was brisk on this item. Supplies were adequate and prices firm at 50c. to 51c. on the XX grade and 58c. to 59c. on the powdered.

Hawthorn—Inquiry was reportedly moving well on this botanical. Prices continued firm and without change.

Flowers

Arnica—Inquiry was said to be steady. True, Montana flowers were getting scarce. Prices were firm at 70c. to 71c.

Elder—Demand was routine. Prices were currently 30c. to 40c.

Gums

Aloes—The market was steady. No Socotrine material was reported to be coming in since USP specifications are not being met.

Karaya—The market was quiet and prices unchanged. Supplies were ample for demand.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Supplies of buchu leaves continued tight. Unsettled conditions at the source have been primarily responsible for the paucity of supplies, according to trade sources. Prices were higher and firm at 45c.

Lobelia—This herb has shown increasing signs of strength in recent weeks. The current price was 45c.

Passion Flower—Demand continued routine while supplies proved ample for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

Thyme—The market was routine. Prices were firm and unchanged from prior levels.

Miscellaneous

Papain—Prices were firm at $7 on the African powdered and $5.50 for the Ceylon.

Roots

Licorice—Substantial quantities of licorice root have been detained by the Food and Drug Administration on the grounds that the material has not been up to specications. As a result prices have firmed up considerably here and will go higher, in the opinion of many trade sources. Sellers have heretofore absorbed recleaning costs where necessary but the extent of this action has been an advance in shipping prices. Spot prices have reflected the higher shipment costs as well as the delay in cleaning operations here. Facilities for cleaning licorice root were said to be limited in view of the physical texture of the root.

Natural licorice root prices currently ranged from 8c. to 12c. per pound, depending upon dealer and grade. The powdered root was pegged at 12c. to 17c. and the granular, at 10c. to 15c.

Pink—Prices held unchanged on pink root despite the short supplies on hand. Prices have firmed up noticeably, however, and there was not much available at the lower figure.

Sarsaparilla — Supplies of Sarsaparilla root continued tight. Particular emphasis was put on the current short supply of Mexican root. Prices were expected to go

Imports Detained by FDA

Week ended October 23

New York

Chamomile flowers, 40 bales: insect infested.
Chillies (2 lots), 641 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed (4 lots), 578 bags: filthy.
Doggrass root, 36 bales: insect infested.
Mace (7 lots), 125 cases: insect infested.
Orange petals, 22 bags: filthy.
Pepper (black) (54 lots), 3,430 bags: moldy, manure and insects, etc.
Savory leaves, 32 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Solid Extracts ☐
Sparteine ☐
Strophanthin ☐
Strychnine ☐
Yohimbine ☐

higher if this situation does not improve, it was noted.

Seeds

Anise—There was no improvement noted in the spot anise market last week. Stocks on hand continued to shrink while prices remained, for the most part, nominal. Czech seed was quoted from 18c. to 20c.

Caraway—There were no changes noted for this item. Prices have stabilized at 11c. to 11½c.

Cumin—Turkish seed advanced ½c. last week to 13½c. to 14c. Iranian and Moroccan qualities remained at a low of 14c.

Fennel—Indian fennel seed was down ½c. from prior levels. Quotations ranged from 16c. to 16½c. Argentine held at 13c. to 14c. while French was pegged at 34c. nominal.

Poppy—Polish seed advanced 1c. to 17c. Dutch and Turkish seed were unchanged. Argentine was offered at 14½c.

Quince—Spot supplies were very scarce. The current quotation was nominal at $1.50.

Sesame—Sesame seed continued in tight supply. No replacements were due until early next year, according to trade reports.

Spices

Cassia—The lower prices on Batavia cassias brought out more demand last week, according to trade reports. Current price levels were said to be very attractive compared to those on shipment offerings. Demand for Saigons was small but steady. Batavia cuttings were currently quoted at 15½c. while the longstick was 17½c. and shortstick, 16½c. Saigons, all medium, were 65c. with broken at 60c.

Cinnamon—Prices were steady and unchanged last week. Demand was routine. No. 2 was quoted at 43c. and "0000" grade, at 47c. per pound.

Clove—Zanzibar clove, on spot, dropped 10c. per pound from earlier levels. Late last week, spot prices ranged from $1.05 to $1.13. Mid-November arrival on Zanzibar was heard at 84c.

Mace—East Indian mace was higher for shipment. The spot market was expected to advance. Maces were reported to be attracting more interest with good grades of Siauw available at prices under West Indian.

Nutmeg—Holdings of East Indian nutmegs were further reduced last week and replacements have been very slow to come forward. West Indians were reported in better supply but holding steady. East Indias were currently quoted from 32c. to 33c. on the whole and 31c. to 31½c. on the shriveled. West Indians were 25½c.

Pepper—The full weight of recent arrivals was felt in lower spot prices last week. Malabar was quoted at $1, here. Releases came through in a fairly substantial way and unsold lots were difficult to place. The premiums on spot and afloat positions had shrunk to a very small amount over the shipment positions. The markets at source refused to reduce their ideas in line with the thinking here. Without ready replacement opportunities, importers were inclined to withhold their stocks pending an improvement in the demand.

The basic reason the market has been under pressure for the last month is unaltered. Imports have been well in line with consuming requirements and it is safe to say will continue so through October and November. While the crop of Sarawak black pepper has now largely been distributed and Indonesia has not appeared a competitive seller of Lampong, reports from India indicate that new crop arrivals are already appearing at shipping ports. This has brought out on the market old crop stocks that were withheld. Even without Lampong, the balance of the Sarawak that will come forward and the Malabar that is available promises a definite continuity of supplies for this market, according to trade sources.

Pimento—The new Mexican crop was reported to be very small. Current quotations on Mexican pimento ranged from 23c. to 25c. Quatamalan was nominal at 20c. while Jamaican was quoted at 29½c.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The bulk of price changes moved downward, covering a variety of essential oils and three items among aromatic chemicals. Clove oil, of USP specifications, was reduced in price following the arrival of lower priced raw material. A continued downward trend in this material was indicated with prices not expected to be stabilized until after the first of the year. Patchouli oil was off a bit, in response to an easier attitude at the source. The price of lemongrass oil dropped slightly from one direction, but held steady on an overall basis, with shipping prices not expected to change immediately.

Among aromatics, linalyl acetate from bois de rose oil was slightly easier according to one offer, and the petitgrain oil derivative moved downward from the same source. Citronellol was reduced slightly, this movement, however, going counter to the rising trend in citronella oil prices and consequently not expected to continue further. The market for wormseed oil remained soft, with holders in the country anxious to move material from this year's comfortable production. Demand for orange oil continued active. The Florida variety was steady, while California material showed a slight decline from one direction.

Cananga oil was firmer and supplies somewhat restricted. Prices for both native and rectified oil were advanced. Cardamon oil prices moved upward. The recent rise in the shipping price of citronella oil was reflected in a firmer market, with spot prices moved up by most holders. Lemon oil was steady, but remained in very tight supply, and better quality oil, both domestic and imported, was severely restricted.

Prices in producing areas were advanced over the past fourteen days for caraway seed oil, both crude and rectified, Ceylon citronella and Java vetiver oils, according to reports on cables received during that time. Declines were noted on clove leaf, Bourbon and Algerian geranium, linaloe seed and Penang patchouli oils.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, cananga, native, 10c. per lb.
rectified, 40c. per lb.
Cardamom, $1.50 per lb.

Reduced

Citronellol, 5c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose oil, 90-92%, 65c. per lb.
ex petitgrain oil, 45c. per lb.
Oil, almond, sweet, USP, 6c. per lb.
Celery seed, 75c. per lb.
Clove, USP, 50c. per lb.
Ginger, $1 per lb.
Lemongrass, 3c. per lb.
Neroli, petale, $1.50 per lb.
Orange, sweet, exp., Cal., 2c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 65c. per lb.
Patchouli, 25c. per lb.
Petitgrain, South American, 5c. per lb.
Rue, 10c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 20c. per lb.
Haitian, $1.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
147.49	*147.84	144.59	166.77

*Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—A price of 49c. per pound for sweet, USP, material developed during the week, pushing the low-of-the-range down 6c. from the earlier minimum. Other types of the oil were unchanged and a steady rate of demand indicated that no extensive price weakening was in the offing.

Bergamot—Recent reports on the outlook for the new crop of material were revised following the floods in Southern Italy. Gathering of the crop is due to begin in about another month, and the outlook at first indicated a good yield. Now, however, it appears that a considerable number of trees have been damaged. One area particularly hard hit was Melito, where reports stated that the river rose far above its usual banks, flooding areas planted with bergamot trees. A similar situation has occurred in numerous other areas where the trees have been planted close to rivers coming down from the mountains. More detailed reports on the extent of the damage were awaited, and in the meantime, the Conzortio has been reported as holding back their dealers in this country. A more exact appraisal of the new crop could be expected within the coming two weeks, it was stated in the trade.

Bois de Rose—The present price and supply situation was expected to prevail until the early months of the coming year, depending on conditions in Brazil and whether the present production arrangement was renewed, it was reported.

Cananga—Prices were firmed by the source maintaining the previous low of $8.75 per pound for native oil, and this price was revised to $8.85. Rectified material was also raised, going to a low-of-the range of $12.50, up 40c, from the previous figure. The increases followed the firmness noted of late in the oil, for which the firmly maintained shipping prices were held responsible in the trade.

Cardamom—The weaker prices of the past week appeared to be at least partly disappearing, as the former minimum was moved upward. This put the low-of-the-range at $29 per pound, $1.50 above the place it occupied earlier. Prices still held to a wide spread, however, as some handlers had not moved their quotation down over the past weeks when the market saw some reductions in other directions.

Celery—A drop of 75c. per pound over an earlier low quotation was effected during the week, as one source offered the oil at $15.75. Other quotations were steady for celery seed oil, and a fairly steady price level was expected over the coming weeks. Inquiry was reported as good, but not spectacular, in trade circles.

Citronella—More than one dealer stated that the current rise in prices on citronella oil was running counter to their expectations, as the present period is not usually the one of greatest demand for this oil. It was stated that the increased demand came more from aromatic chemicals producers than from essential oil dealers. Both Ceylon and Formosan material held their firmer positions in respect to shipping prices during the past week. Although the low-of-the-range figures of these varieties on spot did not move up, a number of the other prices moved closer to the top of the range, and a generally firmer market was expected.

Clove—A further price break developed during the week, as the producer offering the former minimum quotation of $7 lowered this to $6.50, while at the same time an offer of $6 was made in another direction. This lower priced material represented savings made possible by cheaper raw material coming in from the source, and had been expected for some time. Further reductions were expected to develop in the course of the next few months, for the same reason. One producer who has recently stopped handling the oil, stated that it expected to offer material once again after the flirst of the year, and expected to be able to offer a price of $4.50 per pound by that time.

Coriander—Based on the fact that the crop has not been too good, some trade observers held the opinion that the market would soon begin moving up.

Eucalyptus—Some price advances were expected for this oil over the coming weeks, judging by the increased activity of the past week. The market appeared somewhat firmer, although the present season was not one that was expected to produce an exceptionally heavy inquiry.

Geranium—The amount of oil taken and consumed by European countries affected the price situation in this country to some extent, it was stated in the trade. Both Bourbon and Algerian material have shown signs of strength, this being particularly true of the former. Prices for Bourbon ranged from $10.60 and up, while Algerian oil was offered from $8.75.

Ginger—A drop of $1 per pound was effected in the low-of-the-range price for this oil, bringing it to $10. The current reduction represented a continuation of the trend in evidence over the past year, during which time the oil has declined from some quarters by as much as thirty-three percent.

Grapefruit—Although the oil was offered on the market from $2.90, the low-of-the-range price in effect over the past weeks, the availability of the material has not improved and consumers found little offered for sale. No improvement in the level of supplies was expected in the immediate future, according to those in the trade.

Lavandin—No immediate change in price was expected by the supplier offering the current low-of-the-range quotation of $2 per pound. This fact was in contrast to the trend over the past weeks among certain handlers of the oil, where

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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prices have taken an upswing because of reports of a stronger market in France. Satisfactory replacement levels were indicated, however, by the latest reports.

Lavender—A fair inquiry has been maintained, it was stated, but demand was not expected to develop to a point where supplies would prove inadequate. Prices remained in line with those previously quoted.

Lemon—Very little high quality oil was available for shipment from Italy, it was reported in the trade, and no improvement in the supply level in that country was expected until the first of the year. A large part of the stocks in that country were reported to consist of oil that had been rejected on arrival in this country and had been returned. The difficulty facing supplies in Italy was that producing an oil of a quality to satisfy entrance requirements in this country would bring the price of the oil up to the neighborhood or $10 or $11 per pound, thereby pricing it out of the market. California oil currently ranges from $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, depending upon brand. However, shipment from California threatens to remain tight for the forseeable future, forcing handlers of this oil to refuse new customers in many instances.

Lemongrass—Prices from most sources have levelled off after the climb taken some weeks back, and appeared in no rush to mount again. A low quotation of 95c., per pound, was maintained on the market, 3c. below the earlier minimum, and other offers ranged upward from this figure to $1.45 per pound. With the market showing no more than a moderately strong tone, the growers have continued to state that low prices on the market presented a problem to them in regard to a reasonable profit over and above production costs. However, once the fields have been readied and the first cutting brought in, they have little alternative to continue with the remaining cuttings, in spite of the price level pertaining for the oil, it was pointed out in the trade. Purchases for the soap industry, for the manufacture of aromatic derivatives, and for vitamin making continued at a good pace over the week end, and were expected to show no let-up in the near future, according to trade sources.

Neroli—While the flower oil was unchanged in price over the past week, the type of material known as "petale" oil was lowered by $1.50 to a minimum quotation of $38.50 per pound.

Orange—California oil was off by 2c. from one source, making it available from 76c. per pound. Other quotations ranged up to $1.25 per pound, depending upon brand. Florida oil was unchanged from its former price range, starting with a quotation of 68c. In spite of the week's slight reduction in California oil, the market for orange oil appeared sound to observers in the trade, with a good inquiry maintained and sufficient material to fill most demands.

Palmarosa—Some weakness was manifested in quotations last week, both for

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spot material and for replacement. No extensive price drop was expected, however, as the shipping costs would prohibit such a turn of events.

Patchouli—Prices at the source have loosened up, it was reported in the trade, and this development enabled the dealer maintaining the low-of-the-range quotation of $7.75 per pound to lower this price to $7.50. Other quotations ranged upward to $9.25.

Peppermint—No change was noticeable in prices for peppermint oil, either single or double distilled, over the past week. Any movement, however, would be in an upward direction, it was reported.

Pettigrain—South American oil was offered from one source during the week at $1.45 per pound. This price level represented a lowering of 5c. over the lowest price quoted elsewhere. No further changes were expected in the immediate future, as most trade sources stated that there had been no changes affecting the market appreciably.

Pimento—Leaf oil was reported to be up in its shipping price. The change had not been reflected in local quotations by the end of the past week. However, the size of the replacement advance, said to be 15c. per pound, led observers to state that an increase on spot could be necessary soon, particularly if prices at the source continued to work up.

Rue—Prices for this oil were off a bit, with the minimum quotation dropping to $1.70, a decline of 10c. per pound. The oil remained of comparatively small interest on the market, however, and inquiry was not expected to show any pronounced upturn in the immediate future.

Vetiver—Both Bourbon and Haitian materials were weaker in price over the past week from the dealer maintaining the low-of-the-range. This figure dropped to $17.90 per pound for Bourbon, a decline of 20c. Haitian material was down $1.50 per pound, putting the minimum at $13. The latter change represented a drop to a figure close to the shipping price of the material, indicating the weakness currently affecting this oil. The decline for Bourbon was not so drastic and was not expected to be of long duration, as prices at the source have been steady, with upward tendencies, over recent weeks.

Wormseed—The market remained soft, with most dealers stating that the prices at which the oil is now available from the country represent the most advantageous offers available at any time in the year. A good supply is the key to the price reductions. Earlier estimates of a smaller crop, because of drought, failed to be accurate and the yield appeared to have been up to normal levels. Holders in the country, consequently have been anxious to move material and have lowered their expectations, prieewise, in order to do so.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—An offer of $1.70 per pound was made during the week, shading 5c. per pound from the earlier low-of-the-range. Other prices for this citronella oil derivative were steady, and any further moves were expected to be in an upward direction.

Linalyl Acetate—Material derived from bois de rose and petitgrain oils was lowered from one source. The 90-92 percent bois de rose oil derivative was made a' ,'l-able at $5.35 per pound, 65c. less than the former minimum offer. The material having petitgrain oil as a source was priced at $3.90 per pound and up, showing a drop of 45c.

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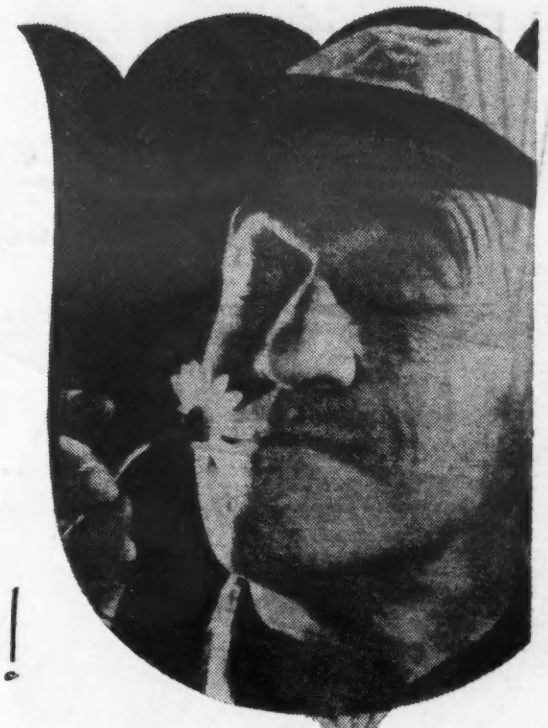

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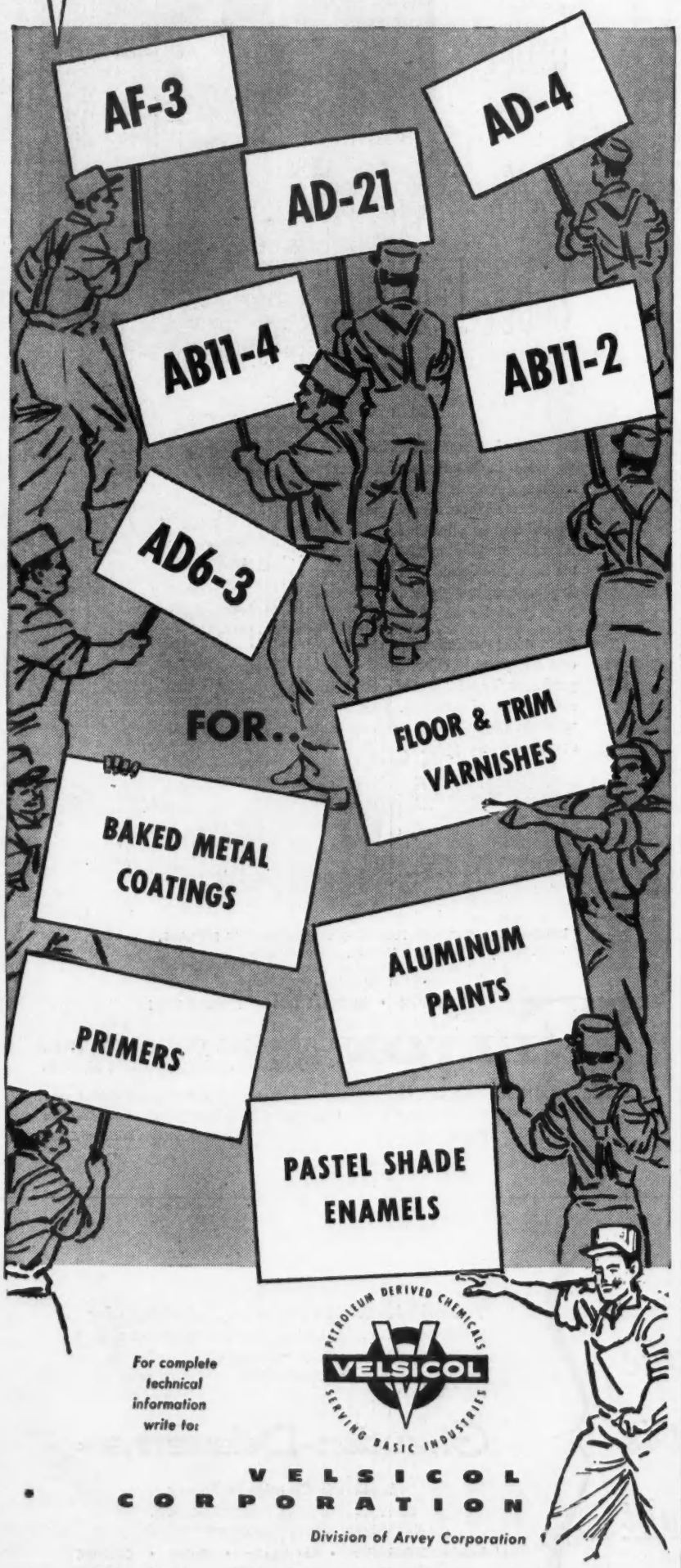

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National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

65th Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, October 26—28

Federation Urged to Push Research

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs last week was told by its outgoing president, G. H. Wescott of the Philadelphia laboratories of E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co., that it must maintain its "unrelenting search into scienfific problems" if it is to conquer the countless technical problems that lie ahead. Mr. Wescott addressed the federation's thirty-first annual meeting, which began October 29 at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall following the conclusion of the NPVLA convention.

C. J. Overmyer of Elliott Paint & Varnish Company, Chicago, took over as president for the 1953-54 term. Newell B. Beckwith of Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich., was named president-elect. M. A. Glaser of Midland Industrial Finishes, Waukegan, Ill., was elected treasurer, while C. Homer Flynn was continued in the post of executive secretary.

Among the problems cited by the retiring FPVPC president were dispersion, stability, heat resistance, flame repellance, moisture difficulties, corrosion, color permanency and film disintegration. He felt that the federation certainly "will continue growth with this surge of technical advancement and will be even a more potent factor in the development and dissemination of technological knowledge" for the paint industry and in promoting the cooperative spirit that exists today.

Rapid Growth of Industry Noted

Mr. Wescott pointed out that the growth of the paint industry "into a practical science has been rapid, so rapid as to be almost unbelievable." He went on to say that the industry "has met many challenges with new types of products," has developed modifications of "old standbys to perform many new uses" and has been cognizant of "the possibilities of new raw materials." The industry has developed new methods for producing materials at lower costs and better quality, he said, adding that the paint trade has formulated "products to meet almost unbelievable demands" from its customers.

G. H. Wescott
Retiring President

"All of these accomplishments could have taken place only under our free system of enterprise," he declared. "Our innate competitive spirit has compelled us to proceed at the pace we have set, our natural inquisitiveness has opened new horizons and our habitual alertness has resulted in remarkable progress through applied science."

Membership Increase Reported

Mr. Wescott reported an increase in the federation's membership. "We now

—Continued on page 79

Pointing out that paint sales will again hit a new high this year, Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, told the industry last week that it "can be assured of a healthy, normal economy" because it does "not have to rely upon emergency spending to be prosperous in the United States." Mr. Battley's remarks were contained in his report to the association's sixty-fifth annual convention, held October 26 to 28 at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Bernhard Mautz, president of the Mautz Paint & Varnish Company, Madison, Wis., was reelected to a one-year term as association vice-president, while H. Braith Davis of the H. B. Davis Company, Baltimore, Md., was renamed treasurer. Mr. Battley continues as president, having been elected to a three-year term at the 1951 convention.

The NPVLA president also laid heavy stress on paint industry cooperative ventures during the year, citing, among other things, the initiation of a nationwide survey on consumer habits; an increasing degree of close cooperation with government in the present "more favorable to business" political climate, and plans for future distribution of a spectacular color film, "The House in the Middle," which shows the effect of an atomic blast on several typical kinds and conditions of frame houses.

Upward Sales Trend Continuing

As to business this year, Mr. Battley said that Bureau of Census reports to date indicate that the "upward and record-breaking trend" of paint industry sales will continue. "Dollar sales for the eight months' period are $975,536,000," he went on. "This represents an increase of 6.2 percent over 1952 and tops our record year of 1951 by 1.4 percent."

He called attention to the reduction in government spending because of the Korean truce, but added that "this has been gradual and will continue so." Fortunately, he went on, the paint industry's economic health does not hinge on this emergency spending.

Talk about a possible recession, Mr. Battley asserted, has produced at least one desirable result. "This talk," he explained, "has acted as a brake on those who otherwise may have rushed headlong into expansion programs and then as usual found themselves over-extended and with no ready market for their expanded production. Smart businessmen have learned to adjust themselves to changes smoothly and calmly rather than abruptly." The paint industry, he emphasized, may certainly be classed in that category.

Joseph F. Battley
NPVLA President

Moisture Damage Campaign

Reporting on the association's activities during the year, Mr. Battley said, "Our scientific section expanded the work in our campaign against moisture damages to paint jobs which I also reported to you last November. Furthermore, this expanded program was widely publicized

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with exhibits and a color sound film 'Water—The Hidden Menace to Homes.' Both show dramatically the harmful effects of moisture and how to combat this menace. These exhibits and film were seen by more than 2,500,000 people at state fairs, home shows and used by the agricultural extension workers, American Institute of Agriculture, home builders, paint wholesalers and many educational institutions.

"Furthermore," he continued, "we have received enthusiastic cooperation from savings and loan associations, banks and other financial institutions about our program and articles have appeared in many of their publications, as well as newspapers, trade magazines, industry publications and national magazines. I am confident that this program is of constant value to our members."

Work in Dispersion Field Cited

He indicated that NPVLA work in the dispersion field "resulted in the Shurts high speed stone mill, the test tube paint plant and the evaluation of dispersion quality of solvents." He also cited the association's studies of test methods for specially formulated fire retardant paints, which, he said, "resulted in the development of a stick and wick method for testing quality."

Mr. Battley declared that NPVLA testimony before the Harden subcommittee was what finally convinced the navy to discontinue much of its paint manufacturing activities. "As a result of this curtailment," he stated, "it is presently estimated that total paint production at both Mare Island and Norfolk during fiscal 1954 will be only 1,800,000 gallons as compared to over 4,800,000 gallons during fiscal 1953. We will continue our efforts until the remaining manufacturing activities are completely closed. We support the program to eliminate all government competition with all private business."

Model State Labeling Law

Turning to the activities of the legal and legislative division, the NPVLA president reported that the group's model state labeling law has been recommended by Minnesota state authorities. Continuing, he said, "The serious problem of the false and misleading advertisements of mastic or plastic coatings has received full attention. We cooperated closely with Better Business Bureaus throughout the country and have stopped the misleading sales claims in many places. We are still conducting tests on as many of these products as we have been able to secure. You will receive full reports when these tests are completed. It is unfortunate that this type of advertising still appears but I am certain that with continued vigilance and prompt action we will eliminate such activities.

"We successfully presented the industry's case before the Tariff Commission in supporting import duties on flaxseed and linseed oil and in opposing duties on importation of tung nuts or tung oil. In addition, a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in the l.c.l. classification of paint products shipped in small containers from class 60 to 55 was granted. Also, we were successful in exempting tank cars from Saturday demurrage rule."

Two New Surveys Slated

The association turned out more publications during the past year than ever before in its history, Mr. Battley stated. "Included were," he pointed out, "the 1952 Supplement to the Statistical Handbook, the Trade Mark Directory and the industry's vocational guide brochure 'Your Future in the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry.' In November we will mail two surveys, one on color card usage giving the average number of color cards used per gallon of each product sold and one on color preference trends in exterior house paint, interior paint, all purpose enamels and emulsion paints."

The industrial product finishes division, it was noted, held its second series of seminars in May designed for management personnel. The trade sales stearing and national committee and the executive committee of NPVLA, he went on, have sanctioned a report calling for revisions in the simplification program. The report, he added, will now be circulated by the Department of Commerce for approval by paint industry members.

Atomic Blast Film Described

Terming the atomic blast film—"The House in the Middle"—as the "most forceful demonstration of the importance of the Clean Up Program I have ever seen," Mr. Battley synopsized the picture as follows:—"The film shows the after effect of an atomic blast upon three mock-up frame houses, covered with wooden siding and having adjoining board fences. The house on the right was in slum condition—unpainted, splintered loose boards, and with rubbish scattered all around. The house on the left was similar in construction, but there was no scattered litter and the structure was in good repair although unpainted. The house in the middle was very conspicuous, being painted white, in good repair, and with a tidy yard.

"The flash last for several seconds, followed by a sand storm that obscured the camera. However, as soon as visibility was restored, flames could be seen licking at both of the unpainted houses. The 'slum' house burned down rapidly; the one without rubbish caught fire less quickly; while the painted house—'The House in the Middle'—came through the blast with only slight traces of heat scorching and some distortion due to blast effect. It did not catch on fire."

Establishment of BDSA

Discussing the national scene, Mr. Battley reported. "In the early part of the year the government ceased its control activities except for a few items required by the atomic energy and the defense program. However, some of the men who served in the NPA are establishing a new Business and Defense Services Administration in the Department of Commerce. Recently we were requested to study a draft of the proposed activities of this organization and comment or suggest means to improve the operations and provide the services needed by our industry. This new organization will continue many of the services regarding commodities furnished originally by the Commerce department prior to the Korean conflict.

"In addition," he continued, "it will be the agency to conduct any controls which might become necessary in the future. While all of us feel that controls are unnecessary, it seems unlikely that we will be able to completely avoid them in an emergency. As is our policy, we will work closely with this organization and make the requirements of our industry well known. By this close cooperation, future controls or allocations affecting us will be based upon factual requirements rather than on a hit-and-miss estimate. In return, this new agency will serve us by acting as our representative within the government to make known our industry requirements to other government agencies. We can now count on real help and improved service in an emergency."

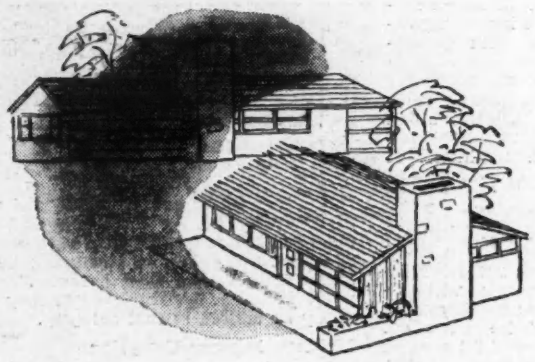
Taxation Problem

Calling attention to fact that the excess profits tax will die at the end of the current calendar year, Mr. Battley commented that President Eisenhower's approach to the tax problem "is much the same as his approach to national and international questions. He exhibits a confident air and you have the feeling that a solution will be drawn from an objective factor of all the factors concerned.

"Naturally without the prospect of an appreciable decrease in government expenditures," it was stressed, "the possibility of balancing the budget without additional taxes is remote. I feel this difficulty will be resolved by the adoption of a flat rate excise tax at the manufacturing level. Certainly the entire tax structure needs revamping and any tax action may be only a part of an overall program."

Mr. Battley was of the opinion that the propects for peace are much greater now than they have been for some time. Restating his view "that a continuation of our firm policy toward aggressor nations and a repeated declaration of our intention to resist any extension of communistic influence is our best guarantee of peace," he felt that "the success of this policy has been clearly demonstrated in the past year, particularly in Korea.

"Should there be other outbreaks of a similar nature in the world—and there is



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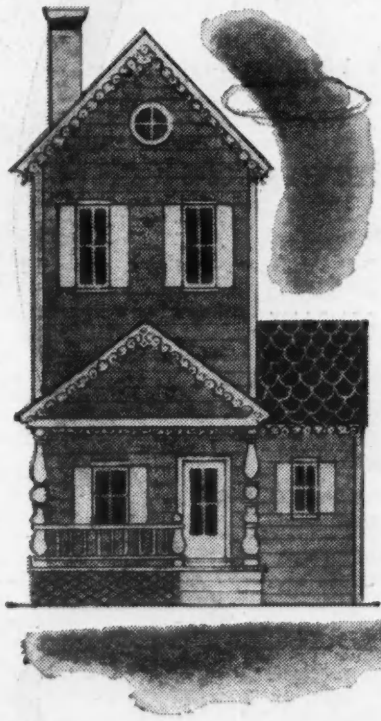

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certainly a possibility in Indochina," he continued, "I feel confident the administration will continue this policy, and halt the expansion of communism as well as an all-out war. You can be assured of one fact—President Eisenhower will never compromise with national security. Whatever may face him—politically or economically—I know him well enough to be absolutely confident that the security of this country will receive first consideration."

Bricker Amendment Support Asked

Dr. Clarence E. Manion, chairman of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, called upon the paint industry to press for passage of senate joint resolution No. 1, the so-called Bricker amend-

Dr. Clarence E. Manion

ment. The resolution, Dr. Manion asserted, calls for a constitutional amendment which would "put treaties under the constitution, where they belong, rather than on top of the constitution, where treaties now are."

The speaker pointed out that there are now 200 treaties awaiting ratification by the US senate that have stemmed from various United Nations conventions. He termed them "treaties that would establish socialized medicine, treaties that would socialize insurance, treaties that would regulate holidays with pay for American agricultural workers, treaties that would repeal from stem to stern the Taft-Hartley act, treaties, in other words, which would regulate the domestic affairs of citizens of this country, contrary to the Bill of Rights, contrary to the laws of our legislature, contrary to the laws of congress."

Dulles Views on Treaty Powers

Dr. Manion noted that John Foster Dulles, before he became Secretary of State, was quite alarmed over the treaty-making powers provided in the constitution. According to the speaker, Mr. Dulles, at a meeting of the Bar Association in Louisville in April, 1952, had the following to say on the subject:—

"The treaty-making power is an extraordinary power, liable to abuse. Treaties make international law, and treaties also make domestic law. Under our constitution, treaties become the supreme law of the land. Indeed, treaties are much more important than ordinary laws, for congressional laws are valid only if they conform to the constitution, whereas treaty law can override the constitution."

Continuing his quotation of Mr. Dulles' Louisville speech, Dr. Manion went on, "Treaties, for example, can take powers away from congress and give them to the President. Treaties can take powers from the state and give those powers to the federal government, or to some international body, and treaties can cut across the rights given to the people by the constitutional bills of rights."

Resolution Dies in Committee

Dr. Manion noted that senate joint resolution No. 1 was debated before the judiciary committee, but before it could be reported one way or another, "it died in that committee at the command of Dean Acheson." Following last November's election, the resolution, supported originally by fifty senators, gained fourteen more adherents.

The senate judiciary committee, he went on, then heard testimony on the resolution. He added that Mr. Dulles, now Secretary of State, changed his stand. While admitting that the Louisville quotation was correct, Dr. Manion pointed out, Mr. Dulles said that "the amendment is not necessary now because it isn't going to let any bad treaties be ratified."

The speaker said he has great respect for Mr. Dulles, but declared that his apprehension over the danger to the constitution exceeds his respect for the Secretary of State. "This resolution is needed," Dr. Manion asserted. "I am not worrying about the 200 treaties awaiting ratification by the senate. Those treaties may never be ratified. I am worried about the effect of treaties already ratified. I am worried about the effect of the treaty which three justices of the supreme court said justified the seizure of the steel mills, the United Nations Charter.

Alarm Over UN Charter

"I am worried about the United Nations Charter," he went on, "which a court in California said had modified the marriage laws of California, and a court in Idaho said modified the land laws of Idaho. Certainly, we need no other annotation, when one-third of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States agreed it justified the seizure of certain property."

To safeguard what he called the "insulation which the constitution provides" for individual liberties, Dr. Manion suggested to the paint manufacturers, "You must be alerted at all times against the concentration of governmental power. You must remember that the communists want concentration of governmental power as a necessary prerequisite to the assumption of their control."

The speaker felt that "the danger of our communistic conquest is from the inside." He said that great care must be taken that major industrial enterprises are not seized "in action," thus making them "immediately serviceable to the diabolic materialistic communist conspiracy." One way to keep great industrial enterprises out of communist hands, he said, "is to keep the constitution with its decentralization power intact, to preserve states rights, and, above all, to preserve our national independence." He added that national independence cannot be preserved "if the constitution is liable to be wiped out at any minute by some treaty or executive agreement."

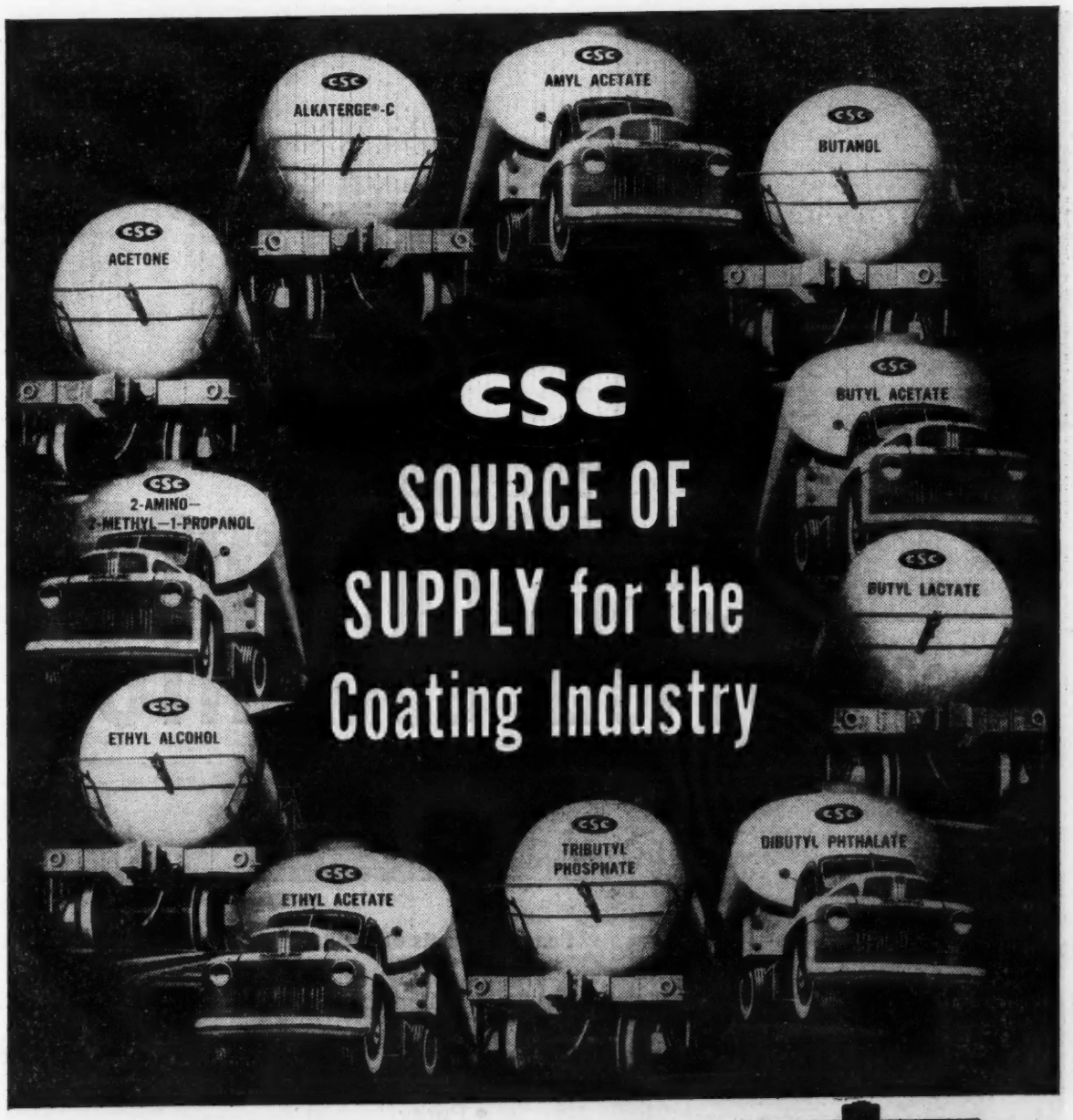
Nature of Communist Peril

Discussing the nature of the communist menace, Dr. Manion declared, "Communism isn't just a lot of marching men and falling bombs. Communism is a conviction. Whittaker Chamber told us in his remarkable book of confessions that he went into communism because it was the only place where he could find a conviction held with a tenacity of a dead hand. And that was unfortunately true, because the ringing convictions expressed in the Declaration of Independence are no longer known, much less held by the generality of our population, the conviction about God-created human equality, and divine source of rights, and the limited purpose of government — these things are not known at all any more.

"And yet," he went on, "when the Declaration of Independence was written, they were called self-evident truths, and the founding fathers clung to them, and they implemented this purpose of government between the state and the nation, all in the interest of your liberty, because what is the definition of liberty? Limited government. Where government is limited, people are free; where government is unlimited, people are slaves. Russia is merely the most streamlined, up-to-date example of unlimited government, despotism on the loose. And we are the remnant of limited government, but we are losing our appetite for it, because the potentiality and the character of American government has been misrepresented."

War on Complacency

In closing, the speaker reminded the paint makers that they constitute powerful voices in their communities. He said that he was devoted to the aim of de-



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claring war on complacency. "This is one war which we have to declare, not to avoid," he stressed. "We have to declare war against the complacency and the apathy of the people of this country, otherwise through their apathy and complacency, our constitutional protections will be eroded."

He urged NPVLA members to wire their senators immediately, asking, "Why wasn't senate joint resolution No. 1 speedily passed in the last session of congress, when it was the first order of business? Ask them," he added, "what is their attitude upon the passage of senate joint resolution No. 1 when congress reconvenes?"

Dr. Manion warned that there are some people who want the hole in our constitutional protection kept open "so that certain subversive forces can slip through and take our great industrial plant in action, rather than through the expensive method of reducing it to rubble and ashes."

Fears for Future Seen Groundless

There need be no fear for the future of our economy if all industry and their trade associations follow a three-pronged line of action, Walter Williams, under Secretary of Commerce, declared. Businessmen, he went on, must take intelligent and aggressive action based on a faith in their products to:—

"1. Understand the great markets of the future in the specific terms of the potential demand for their products.

"2. Make plans to initiate production and sales programs which will be adequate to meet the scale and needs of these future markets.

"3. Be constantly alert to developments which will affect future production and sales so that markets will not remain underdeveloped."

Federal Government's Duty

Mr. Williams said that the federal government also has a duty "in this job of realizing the potentials of future America," adding that the main aspect of this responsibility lies in providing free enterprise with freedom in which to operate. "This means," he explained, "assuring an economic climate in which it is possible for the individual and business to plan ahead, to realize the reward of initiative and work, and to know that all these efforts will not be washed out by a mercurial dollar that tomorrow may be worth only fifty cents."

The Commerce department official said that the current administration has already demonstrated "by deed as well as by word that you can count on progressive improvement in the climate for free enterprise." As "barometer readings for such a climate," Mr. Williams cited the following:—

Government Competition Vanishing

"1. The government is withdrawing from competition with free enterprise. Secretary Weeks, for example, has sold the federal barge lines and it is now under private management. Secretary McKay has made it clear that he does not conceive the mission of the Department of Interior to be one of extending the domain of public power for the sake of public power.

"2. Wage and price controls have been scrapped. The same is true for the bulk of materials controls. You have been returned to a free market.

"3. Inflation has been sharply checked. Consumer price indices show that you can buy almost exactly as much with the dollar today as a year ago. We are getting back to the honest dollar again. This should be reassuring to the thrifty who sacrifice to save. It should also remove many of the uncertainties that beset business in planning ahead.

"4. Great efforts are being made to keep the dollar honest and its value from depreciating. A governmental deficit of $9,900,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1954, had been projected. A careful pruning job by this administration has reduced this prospective deficit to $3,800,000,000. This matter of balancing the budget is not a simple overnight task in

Walter Williams

spite of all diligence and restraint. A principal reason is that the new team in Washington has had to cope with an inheritance of $81,000,000,000 of future obligations and commitments. These obligations made in the past are sort of C.O.D. orders for delivery in future years, and they appear on the budget books only as they are paid. They are commitments over which we had no control and which are now falling due.

Taxation Problem

"5. An ultimate object of this reduction of government expenditures is to get in a position where taxes can be in good conscience reduced and the whole tax system be given an overhaul. There are at least two reasons for this. One is that taxes are too substantial a part of the consumer's living costs—reduced taxes mean more money for the consumer to spend as he wants rather than as the government decides to spend it for him. I am sure you would rather compete for the consumer's dollar than the government's dollar. The second reason rests not only on the amount of taxes but in the way they are imposed. I refer to their stifling effect on incentive. If we don't give the individual and the businessman every reasonable incentive to invest, to use his ingenuity and labor to produce, we won't have an economic system worth defending. Mr. Humphrey's Department of the Treasury is giving earnest study to this problem to the end that taxes will, in the words of the President, '. . . impose the least possible obstacle to the dynamic growth of the country.'

"6. Finally, there is the truce in Korea."

Commerce Dept. Developments

These things are also essential, Mr. Williams stated, "to an economic climate in which management and the worker stand to benefit in direct proportion to their initiative and effort, and furthermore can do so with dignity and freedom."

Returning to his reference concerning the "pruning job" done on government spending, Mr. Williams stressed that the administration has kept "an equally vigilant eye on streamlining and improving the area in which governmental activity and services are appropriate." As an example, he pointed to recent developments in the Department of Commerce.

"The effort has been to make the Department of Commerce truly a service arm of business," he stated. "To this end we have taken a number of scattered service units along with the National Production Authority and welded them into a single cohesive organization—the new Business and Defense Services Administration which is operating with considerably less staff than was required by the previous organizational setup.

Questions Faced By BDSA Setup

"In setting up the Business and Defense Services Administration and in considering ways to strengthen the department's services to business generally," he went on, "we were faced with two considerable problems. First, how could the department's business services be brought to more businessmen in the face of budget cuts? Second, how could the vast amounts of technical and market information prepared by the department be made more understandable and available to businessmen and organized groups?

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Bernhard Mautz

Reelected Vice-President

gram. This program has already established 870 chambers of commerce as cooperative offices of the department at no additional cost to the government. These offices will now bring the technical reports and market data of the entire department to thousands of business firms which formerly did not have this service.

Labeling Activities

"To make Department of Commerce data and services more accessible to all business and organized groups," he said, "we are presently giving more attention to labeling, grouping, and describing our reports and their uses so that they will not be lost because of titles and classifications which only serve to bury them in government archives. An example will illustrate. The area development division of the Office of Technical Services recently grouped its various resource and industrial development guides and aids into a 'Community Industrial Development Kit.' The grouping of a number of titles under a problem of key interest to many organized community and area groups evoked an immediate and gratifying response. Many communities formerly unaware of these services are now using them in developing sound programs to increase employment opportunities in their areas.

"The real test of the value of our services lies in the answer to the qustion—do we have anything that your industry can put to good use? I believe we do. Our Office of Technical Services, for example, is a central point for the collection and dissemination of foreign technical process information and of current research developments throughout government. It is now making public some fundamental researches and tests conducted on antifouling paints.

Market Data Service Improvement

"I know that the information on consumer and industrial markets available for every county in the United States and many countries of the world prepared by our Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and Office of Business Economics is, and will continue to be, helpful to your industry in locating new markets and securing better coverage of present markets. Our plans are to improve this market information and to package it more meaningfully so that your industry and other industries can do a more thorough job of market development."

In concluding, the Commerce department official expressed surprise at the grim foreboding voiced in some quarters over the steps taken by the administration to rid the country of inflation and to insure peace.

Sees No Threat to Prosperity

"I cannot conceive how sound money can be a threat to continued prosperity," he asserted, "and I cannot conceive how American industry will not meet the challenge of shifting gradually from war production for wasteful destruction to peace production for useful consumption."

He pointed out that "we have the highest income and employment levels in our history, and only last year the American people put away savings of $17,000,000,000. This, he said, certainly means that the business is there today."

The outlook for the future is equally good, he went on. "By 1960," he stated, "we will have had a population increase of 28,000,000 over 1950—the equivalent of adding more than California, Nebraska and New York to our market. Furthermore, our market is growing not only in numbers, but in the real buying power of each individual at the rate of about 25 percent each decade." What is needed, he closed, is to "take a sober look at where we really can and want to go and then work at getting there."

Government Farm Policy Scored

The government's current farm policy was severely criticized by James A. McConnell, executive vice-president, Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange. This policy, Mr. McConnell told NPVLA, has gotten the country "into serious trouble" and, he went on, "what makes it more serious is that both political parties and the administration are committed to this policy for another year."

He pointed out that "powerful groups are at work to make the present policy, which was said to be temporary, a permanent national food policy. If continued, it cannot be confined to its present scope. It will inevitably broaden out to take in most agricultural production. Under such conditions, the best assumption that we can make is that it will eventually result in the Government of the United States becoming the buyer and seller of all agricultural commodities. Should this happen, I think we have lost one of the most essential freedoms, freedom of the market—and it's just a short step on to complete socialization."

While offering no solution, Mr. McConnell, nevertheless, declared that the following fundamentals are "self-evident" in considering any revised farm program:—

"(1) Sixty percent of the diet of the country comes from hay, grass and feed grains, directly as cereals or indirectly as meat, milk and eggs.

"(2) Cotton and tobacco, while important agricultural commodities in the South, are not food commodities. Why try to fit corn, oats and other feed grains to a pattern designed for cotton and tobacco? This seems to me to be utter nonsense.

"(3) Wheat, even at present support levels, is still a cheap human food for direct use. Otherwise it has little effect on the main agricultural problems except under programs of support and subsidies which, when applied to feed grains, involve the whole food program in trouble. Here again, we have a crop raised primarily for direct consumption by humans. Why not treat it as human food and not put it in bed with cow and pig feed? If the wheat growers of Kansas and the Dakotas wish to grow wheat for livestock and poultry, then they should not ask to have wheat raised for feed locked up in government storehouses at prices too high for animal consumption. This seems to me to be utter nonsense, too.

Pricing Products Out of Market

"(4) Any support program which prices commodities out of the market—domestic or export, as the case may be—cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered sound. Cotton products, wheat, and butter are now in this postion.

"(5) In any revised agricultural program, more consideration must be given to those segments of agriculture, such as livestockmen, poultrymen, and dairymen who cannot live with high supports on their own products and who are adversely affected if supports are too high on basic feed grains. The range cattlemen are being forced to mark their prices down so the feeder can feed 90 percent supported corn. This is not good public policy.

"(6) The present program gives no consideration whatsoever to consumers, except as it is said to guarantee them an ample supply of food at all times. Locking up food in government storehouses out of reach of the consumer is not sound or tenable. Consumers have every right to be critical of farm leadership and of

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congress and the administration on the present program."

Businessmen's Interest in Agriculture

In this matter of agriculture, the speaker went on, businessmen have a "double-barreled interest," quite apart from food production aspects. "First," he explained, "they are interested in having agriculture get its fair share of the consumer's dollar —in other words, not be out of balance with the rest of the economy; and second, that the nation doesn't adopt policies to aid agriculture which result in socializing it.

"It seems to me that the present farm policy of high, rigid supports at 90 percent or more of parity, is not sound policy. Many weaknesses are apparent. First, and perhaps most important, it upsets the delicate balance between various groups of food producers which a free price constantly is adjusting but which under a managed price system is constantly out of balance.

"It has a really fatal defect," he asserted, "in that it does not permit adjustment of supply to demand. As an example, we now have on hand two and one-half years' supply of wheat. Unless we have a real drouth, we will probably produce this coming crop year, even under restricted acreage, another 1,000,000,000 bushels. This is 400,000,000 bushels over a year's requirement for domestic milling uses. Another weakness under this plan is that export crops, such as cotton and wheat, lose their place in world markets."

Loss of Strongholds Cited

Top businessmen, along with all leaders, have a "vital stake" in the agricultural problem, Mr. McConnell stated, because "most of the present mess stems from the loss of certain strong points"—three in number and all essential for the existence of a free enterprise system. "They must be recaptured if we are not to become a predominantly socialistic state," he declared.

The first stronghold, he went on, concerns taxes. "It has been pointed out by a prominent Australian economist," Mr. McConnell reported, "that when a country's tax rate takes more than 25 percent of the national income as a permanent policy, socialism in the modern sense is inevitable. Confiscatory taxes to take care of an emergency such as war, yes, but as a permanent way of life, it's completely incompatible with free enterprise. I have no patience with the argument that it's impossible to cut public spending because of the defense budget. I challenge any one to refute this statement. If the leadership of this country—business, farm, labor, and political—had the courage and were firmly committed to a reduction in public spending, then we could reduce public spending substantially and immediately, and still maintain as adequate a defense against Russia as is practical.

"Let's concede that the present high tax rate in this country is the result of war, hot and cold, but show any effective leadership that is indicative of any substantial reduction in public spending in the several areas where great public spending is taking place, whether it be agriculture, public welfare, foreign aid or any other of the many areas that we have found for spending the taxpayer's dollar.

"There is a second bastion which a nation must have if it is to remain free," he said, "and that is freedom of the market place. Since 1942, our economy has been under price and wage ceilings more years than not. The OPA was in effect from the fall of 1941 to the fall of 1946, five years. The OPS was in effect from the fall of 1950 to the spring of 1953. Prices and wages have been under direct control by government almost two-thirds of the time during the last twelve years.

"At the present time, supports on farm crops, mandated by congress on a rigid 90 percent basis of parity, are in process of destroying the free markets for our food commodities. The food business—production, processing, and distribution—is about one-third of our total economy.

Price Props Linked With Ceilings

"Someone may say that we are rid of price ceilings now. Don't fool yourself. Price ceilings are closely tied up with price supports. The principle of price ceilings to control inflation is firmly imbedded in the minds and consciousness of millions of people in this country today, in spite of the fact that it is sheer sophistry. They can and may be put on by congress at the slightest excuse because the understanding of a free competitive system no longer exists. Price and wage ceilings and supports under farm products that interfere with supply and demand, are a negation of free markets and, if persisted in, will destroy one of our basic freedoms.

James A. McConnell

"The third bastion," Mr. McConnell noted, "is freedom from legalized monopolies. The best example we have today of this is labor unions. Protected and encouraged under partisan laws, passed by a partisan congress, sustained by the decicions of a New Deal Supreme Court, we have a labor monopoly in this country which today is very real and very powerful. A free competitive system cannot long be maintained alongside of powerful monopolies operating under legal protection.

"Freedom from confiscatory taxes, free markets, and freedom from legalized monopolies are the three freedoms upon which all other freedoms depend," he asserted.

Complexion of Administration

To understand what the Eisenhower administration has done to recapture these lost strong points, the speaker pointed out, one must first analyze its complexion. He termed the administration conservative in the sense that it wants "to turn this country toward a more free competitive system, with more responsibility in the hands of the people and less big government in people's private lives." However, he emphasized, the present congress is "somewhat to the left" of the administration.

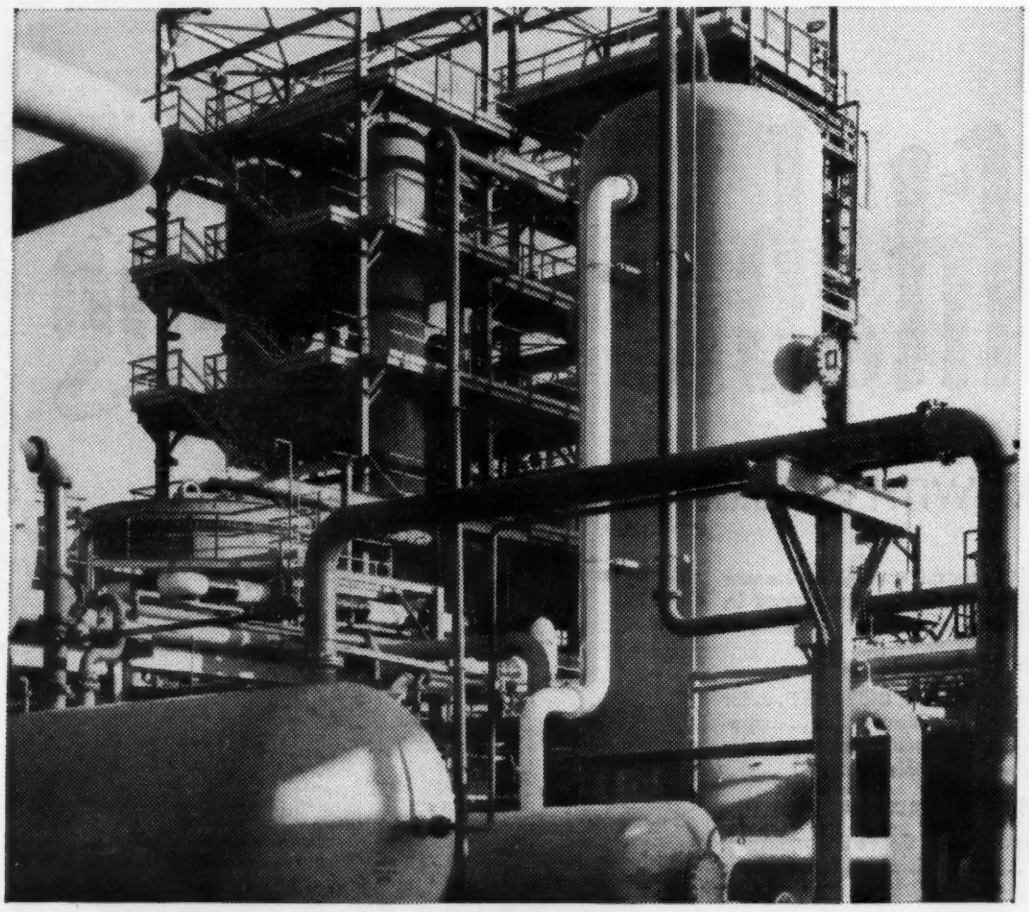
Biggest hurdle for the President's team, he went on, is what was termed the "huge federal bureaucracy that has been built up over the last twenty years" and has been recruited "on the basis of vast government action programs." Mr. McConnell stressed that this bureaucracy has been "indocrinated thoroughly over twenty years of thinking and action along socialistic lines, and I doubt if the election changed it much. It is still there; it is still a tremendous force against any change in public policies leading toward less government in our affairs. Regardless of the thinking and philosophy of many freedom-loving individuals in government service, the power of bureaucracy is still being exerted toward more and bigger federal government."

Big Government Still Holds Sway

Against this background, Mr. McConnell felt that the Eisenhower administration has created only a "barely discernible" trend away from big government, However, he added, "there are a few favorable signs. Perhaps mild optimism is justified."

Since it took over the reins of government, Mr. McConnell stated, the Eisenhower administration has succeeded in ridding the country of direct control of wages and commodity prices. "This is to its everlasting credit," he asserted.

"On high taxes, labor monopoly and



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high mandatory supports under farm commodities," he emphasized, "not much has happened as yet. A start in cutting public spending was made by the last congress, but not enough to affect the present high tax rates materially. So far, the cutting has been directed toward reducing deficits occurring even at present confiscatory tax levels."

Refutes Inevitability Thesis

As to leadership, he concluded, "I'm not willing to accept the inevitability thesis. We are told, for instance, that the United States is in its present mess because of the march of world affairs. I challenge this. Personally, I think we are far down the road to socialism because we were deliberately led there. The question that we now have to face up to is: Have we got the leadership in this country to take us out of it? I don't know. Generally speaking our leadership of business, agriculture, labor and government do not believe in and do not want a socialistic country."

However, he warned, "a small minority of our leadership do want it, and are actively promoting it," and many believers in free enterprise are disinclined to speak out. "I think we can be led toward a support of sound public policies," he closed, "but without courageous leadership, we will drift."

Advertising, Sales Promotion Forum

Meeting under the chairmanship of Granville M. Breinig, the advertising and sales promotion managers forum discussed a variety of subjects, including "Truth in Advertising," "The Home Painting Market," "The Value of Direct Mail Advertising," "Magazine Advertising as Compared to Local or Regional Newspaper Advertising," and "Coordination Between TV and Newspaper Advertising."

Confusion in regard to the use of the terms "latex" paints and "rubber latex" paints was explored. Emerging from the discussion was the fact that the increasing number of latex types of coatings not based on rubber is an important element to consider. The development of more specific label descriptions and education based on the fact that all latex paints are not rubber latex were suggested.

The home painting market discussion stressed the view of a number of manufacturers that "do-it-yourself" advertising and publicity does not restrict the painting and decorating contractor's market, but rather increases the public awareness of a need for painting. Roswell Ward, managing editor of *National Painters Magazine*, speaking on the invitation of the chairman, made a plea for the gradual elimination of any extreme or unnecessarily critical statements by either manufacturers or painting and decorating contractors in home painting publicity or advertising.

Use Made of Direct Mail

Deliberations on the subject of direct mail brought forth some degree of skepticism as to how much use paint dealers (and painting and decorating contractors in some cases) make of direct mail material supplied to them. Suggestions for "spotting" new residents along with neighborhood check-ups to locate homes needing repainting were also discussed. The use of newspaper advertising in selected market areas, particularly with the now available "ROP" color (run of paper) was introduced as a question at the suggestion of George Fitch, advertising manager of Devoe & Raynolds Company.

Michael J. Battenberg, advertising manager of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, called attention to the fact that ten of the "best ads of the year" were notable for understatement; that the use of superlatives in advertising could reach rather drastic extremes; that there was a need to keep the consumer from dismissing some types of national advertising as "just advertising"; and that at the present time, when there is a new attitude in government towards business activities, the business community is faced with the responsibility of insuring that a high level of ethical standards are voluntarily adhered to, rather than court the possibility of a further demand for government regulation of consumer advertising.

New Paints Discussed

Speaking at the wholesale division meeting, John C. Moore, director of NPVLA's scientific section, discussed the new paints available on the market and forecast some of the paints that will be offered in the immediate future. He pointed out that his predictions of impending paints were based on reports of new chemicals. From the suggested uses given in these reports, he went on, the paint chemist "begins work on using these new chemicals and makes new and improved paints." He added that it usually takes from three to five years before a satisfactory paint is ready for market.

As an example, Mr. Moore said, "Acrylic resin emulsions were mentioned several years ago, but only recently have they appeared on the market. One manufacturer states his acrylic resin emulsion paint can be applied in wet weather, salt air or desert heat to masonry structures and give satisfactory service.

"Vinyl emulsion paints are available," he indicated. "One maker claims it is sunfast, breathes, can be applied over damp surface, is not a latex, nor mastic and contains no oil. Exterior latex paints for masonry are here and can be applied by roller, brush or spray. Multicolored wall finishes have been demonstrated. They are applied by spray and offer the decorator another tool to produce beautiful as well as novel effects.

"The strippable coatings, applied by spray, are now being used before application of paints by spray. This method of preventing sprayed paint from undesired places has been used for some years, but is only now being used to a limited extent in home interior decoration.

"Chemical resistant coatings are always good selling items," Mr. Moore stated, "Rubber-base rust inhibitive primers for metals are being sold to a limited extent. They are tough, have good adhesion and are resistant to most chemicals. The epoxy resin base coatings are also relatively new in the trade sales field. They can be cured at room temperature by mixing catalyst with the coating immediately prior to application. Silicone resins sometimes mixed with alkyds are useful water retardant finishes applied to masonry.

Vinyl Resin Base 'Wash Primers'

"Vinyl resin base wash primers have been used for industrial product finishes and to some extent for maintenance paints. They should be investigated for trade sales use especially where chemical resistant primers are desired. There is also available anti-corrosive primer paints that are said to give good service when applied to rusted metal. They remove loose rust and paint. The remaining rust will react with the new anti-corrosive primer to neutralize future rust formation and produce a good surface for application of subsequent coats. Incidentally, along this same line, there are chemicals used to treat metal prior to painting. They clean and prepare the surface and are worthy of adding to regular paint lines for sale to those manufacturing or fabricating metals.

"These are some of the newer products now available," he explained, "How about

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paints of the future?" One type paint for all uses has long been a dream. It is obvious the industry is fast proceeding in the direction of special paints for each use. New chemicals are constantly becoming available and I can foresee more specialty paints becoming available. For instance, the styrene-butadiene type latex paints are no longer the only emulsion paint available. Polystyrene is being used for this purpose, as are vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride, polyvinyl acetate resins and rest assured there will be others.

Alkyd Flats vs. Latex Flats

"To add more confusion to the situation," the speaker continued, "alkyd flats are competing with the latex flats for that type market. The decision between these two type flats is more confused by improved oil base flats for interior use. Which is better, you say? It is evident the many type paints available for each use makes it necessary to know more about each product and when each should be used to produce the desired quality paint job. This illustrates the possibility of becoming confused now. Multiply this situation for the future and the person not caring to be informed will not be able to stay long in this business. An excellent start would be the careful reading of the E. M. Fisher articles in *National Painters Magazine*, now available in book form from that magazine, 30 Church street, New York 7. The title is 'What You Should Know About Paint.' Keep up-to-date by reading one or more trade journals.

"A few years ago I predicted fire retardant paints would be in greater demand. That prediction has been fulfilled. I now predict a wider acceptance of this type paint. New formulations are frequently proposed and a wider variety will be available. Paint can aid in fighting spread of fire, both from interior and exterior sources. The development of test methods by the association laboratory to evaluate fire retardant quality materially aided research on evaluating various paints for this purpose. Hotels, apartment houses and industrial concerns are important potential consumers of fire retardant paints. Eventually the home owner will want some.

Reducing Discoloring Effect of Light

"A recent development of a chemical to materially reduce the discoloring effect of light on wood makes possible the use of this type product in clear finishes for exterior application. Other chemicals will be developed for the same purpose and will be combined with better exterior clear coatings to produce improved paints.

"Investigation of aerosol dispenser method of applying paints may prove profitable. This method of selling paint has more than doubled in the volume during the past year and will increase much more in the future."

Mr. Moore concluded his talk with a discussion of new equipment, pointing in particular to a "heated paint cup with adjustable thermostat for small amounts of most any kind of paint, designed for the painter and allowing more 'one coat covering' applications." He also reported that "the trend to roller coaters has brought a roller cleaner on the market," which, he said, "claims to be non-inflammable and non-toxic."

Future of Industrial Product Finishes

Industrial product finishes makers are capable of resisting "the possible inroad of plastics, new metals and industry groups," Leo S. Guthman of Bradley & Vrooman Company, Chicago, declared in appraising the outlook for that phase of the paint industry.

"In looking ahead," Mr. Guthman told the industrial product finishes division of NPVLA, "we can see the possibility of materials that are 100 percent solids. This is the principle that is used in the laminating of the epoxy types; and as a matter of fact, it is now being accomplished through the use of plastisols to produce a finish that is 100 percent non-volatile. We can see the economies in this type of finish because of the savings in not using volatile materials.

"Coupled with solvent economy," he continued, "a vehicle that is being given attention uses water as its carrier. Work has been done on this, and while there are many problems still to be encountered, the manufacturer of this material feels that it will be a matter only of months before trial materials are available for testing. As the evaporation rate of water is slow, a method has been worked out that will use a gun, which as it delivers material, flame will be used to carry away the water. This resin has claims that it will produce a finish which will give improved gloss, durability and adhesion.

Trifluoromonochloroethylene Resins

"Another interesting type of material that will be available to our industry will be products of the trifluoromonochloroethylene resins. Our increasing knowledge of methods of handling dispersion-type resins will enable us to use resins of this type. These resins make is possible to produce coatings that are practically impervious to the action of corrosive chemicals and highly resistant to most organic solvents. They are not affected by prolonged exposure to weak and concentrated acids, strong and weak caustics, and vigorous oxidizing agents. Claims are made that these coatings will withstand a temperature range of well under freezing to 390° Fahrenheit. Water transmission tests have been conducted and show practically a zero moisture transmission rate.

"While these materials are necessarily expensive now," Mr. Guthman stated, "it has been the story of progress that as increasing uses can be found for them production techniques will improve so that the widespread application will considerably lower their selling price.

"An interesting field that is opening up and which seems to have increasing possibilities is the efflorescent or puffing types of fire resistant finishes. While the work has been limited, test results have shown that even steel girders subjected to long exposure to fire did not buckle.

Use of Sugar Derivatives

"Extensive work has been done by the Sugar Research Foundation on the use of sugar derivatives as a raw material for our industry. Finishes made from these products in our own laboratory showed poor adhesion to steel. However, they proved excellent over wood and old painted surfaces. These materials also exhibited outstanding gloss and whiteness.

"One of the interesting things that is causing intensive work for new materials," he indicated, "is the problem that has been produced by the new jet type of military aircraft. The planes of today when flown at these tremendous speeds, land after less than an hour of flight with the finishes almost completely gone. A great amount of work on this problem has been done under the direction of a fine group of technicians at the Naval Aviation Laboratory in Philadelphia. For experimental reasons, the navy has left several hundred planes unpainted, which they have put out on carriers. This is a test to find out whether salt spray corrosion or the other elements would ruin the metal without surface protection.

Too Early for Conclusions

"As yet, it is too early to draw any conclusions as to the results; but regardless of the outcome, there will be some parts of the airplane that will have to be coated. The fibreglass noses will be coated because of rain erosion, which would result in delamination of the cloth. Along with the painting of these noses, there is the problem of how these finishes pick up static charges. As the nose of the plane is the very center of radio and radar reception, the finish must have a degree of conductivity built in to discharge the static, but not enough to attenuate radar signals. Other parts of the airplane must be painted to cut down the anti-glare areas behind the nose and the tanks and for protection of the walk areas. However, if magnesium is used in aircraft, it will certainly have to be painted, because magnesium in salt atmosphere corrodes rapidly," he said.

"The use of thermoplastic finishes in high speed aircraft is hazardous, because they have learned that the skin friction raises the metal temperature to such a considerable degree that there is a strong possibility of the thermoplasic finishes running off. It is their desire to use paint. They want it to relieve the monotony of the pilot in the cockpit. The use of camouflage is still important in various ter-

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rains, and paint is also used to identify trainer aircraft. It is a real challenge to our industry to find the material that is subject to this extreme new use.

Cornell University Tests

"One interesting sidelight that has been uncovered by this intense work on finishes is that material that failed almost immediately at these accelerated speeds, showed much greater durability in the area beyond the sonic barrier in simulated test procedures conducted at Cornell University. A determination of the cause of this action has not been ascertained as yet.

"Along with the development of new materials," Mr. Guthman declared, "there will be advancements in the area of equipment for industrial finishing. There will be an increased use of automatic machines as it becomes imperative to replace expensive manpower wherever possible. Many objects that were not formerly thought to be subject to automatic spraying are going to be finished entirely with that process. There has been and will continue to be a more extensive use of electrostatic equipment, which reflects economies in the use of materials and labor. As a consequence, many additional companies have entered the field of manufacturing electrostatic equipment, and there are interesting possibilities that they talk about for the future.

High Pressure Spraying

"New interest has been increasing in high pressure spraying, which is sometimes called airless atomization. This renewed interest is due to the fact that a better break up of materials is accomplished by combining the heating of materials with its application at high pressures. Some of the advantages that are being claimed for this method are the elimination of compressed air and reduction in the amount of overspray, which results in a savings in material, and also in the maintenance and housekeeping of spray booths.

"These, of course, present the problems that materials must be made to fit this new equipment; and along with the equipment advances is the possibility that we will have catalysts to promote quick drying. This will offer considerable economy in reducing the amount of drying equipment necessary and will speed up the time of the finishing of the article and its availability for final shipment. Also, we must not forget that while some of these things have been new and spectacular, there has been a continual improvement in conventional equipment. New aircaps are constantly being developed to give finer and better finishes at a high production rate.

Application Method Dangers

"One of the problems of the past," he pointed out, "has been the prejudice of health and fire authorities that our application methods are dangerous. Due to the continual improvement of exhaust systems and spray booths, it appears that in the future much of that prejudice will be eliminated.

"The manufacturing methods that we have been using in our industry are subject to some interesting experimental developments. Ultra-sonic grinding has been experimented with. With the ultrasonic method, there is a feeling among some technicians that paint can be made in batch or continuous process wherein you will get complete dispersion without breaking down the particle size. Activities undertaken by the medical and other professions in the use of radioactive isotopes for tracing various chemical reactions may make these same radio-active isotopes feasible for the study of reactions in our own industry.

"What are our markets for the future?" he asked. "I think that many of us are agreed that while the use of plastics will increase, our industry is certain that the polyester laminates, fibreglass, and so forth will have to be painted; and also that painting will enable the cheaper plastic materials to be used. We are conscious of the stressing of colors in so many phases, in decorator magazines and talks, that this will also create enlarged uses of our finishes.

Laminating Plastic with Metal

"However, there are other fields that we must be alerted to. Just recently it was announced that there has been a method developed of laminating plastic with metal, with the claim that it combines the structural strength of steel and aluminum with the bright colors and corrosion resistance of our materials. Many of us have noticed the intensive campaign that is being put on by some of the metal people for the newer metals and alloys, and their claim that these metals will effectively resist corrosion without any finish.

"Also there have been institutional approaches," he said in closing, "particularly by the porcelain people, who by concentrated action have recently gone a long way in regaining some of the market that they lost to organic finishes. One of the major manufacturers of home appliances has just recently swung a large part of their production over to porcelain finishes. Most of us are familiar with the economies that are available with the use of our finishes, such as the ability to touch up, lower shipping costs, and less initial application cost; but the intensive advertising and promotion by an industry group has brought about a renewed interest on the part of the buying public in porcelain. As so often takes place, manufacturers who are convinced that their methods of finishing are acceptable are forced to move into a field, because their competition are stressing certain selling factors."

Executive Committee Election

Elected to NPVLA's executive committee were:—W. C. Dabney, Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. L. Daniels, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. J. Knapp, Napko Paint & Varnish Works, Houston, Tex.; D. A. Merson, National Lead Company, D. H. Moran, Reardon Company, St. Louis, Mo., and T. Spencer Shore, Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Regional vice-presidents elected for one-year terms were the following:—Eastern, E. F. Cox, Gilbert Spruance Company, Philadelphia; western, John V. Vaughn, Sillers Paint & Varnish Company, Los Angeles; central, Leo S. Guthman, Bradley & Vrooman Company, Chicago; southern, O. C. Gregory, jr., Sampson Paint & Color Company, Richmond, Va.; New England, Wilbur L. Rice, Barreled Sunlight Paint Company, Providence, R. I.; southwest, R. W. Blair, jr., Jones-Blair Paint Company, Dallas, Tex., and H. B. Weatherford, Harwood Brothers, Inc., Richmond.

Naval Stores Marketing Outlook Seen Good

An optimistic gum naval stores picture was painted for the industry by H. L. Meyer of international Naval Stores Company, New York, at the annual naval stores breakfast, held October 27 at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N.J., in conjunction with the NPVLA meeting.

Improvement of the gum naval stores marketing outlook, Mr. Meyer said, is based primarily on three factors:—(1) Final disappearance of the excessive stocks accumulated by consumers and dealers in this country and abroad during the period immediately following the outbreak of the Korean War; (2) reduction of gum naval stores output for the 1953-54 season "by probably 18 percent," and (3) better and steady demand and a considerably improved export outlook.

"According to the most reliable estimates," he went on, "production during the 1953-54 naval stores year will only amount to 525,000 to 540,000 drums of gum rosin and to 175,000 to 182,000 barrels of gum turpentine." These same sources, he said, estimate consumption for the like period at 425,000 to 490,000 drums of rosin and at 160,000 to 177,000 barrels of turpentine.

Domestic Consumption Rise Seen

Mr. Meyer indicated he was giving consumption figures with a tolerance of 20 percent for rosin and 10 percent for turpentine "because a breakdown between domestic and export consumption for the first half of the present naval stores year is not available yet." While he felt that it is impossible to calculate the exact extent to which domestic consumption has

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Metallic Stearates—*Continued*
  Cadmium Magnesium
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increased, he, nevertheless, stressed that "all indications point definitely to an increase."

While it is also impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy the amount exports will rise during the second half of this naval stores year, Mr. Meyer contended that "all indications point toward a considerably increased export business between now and next June." This, he said, was based on the fact "that production in France and Portugal has been severely curtailed this year and present stocks in all producing countries outside the United States taken together will not be sufficient to fill the requirements of overseas buyers."

Rosin Output, Use Relationship

Assuming a conservative gum rosin production figure of 540,000 drums, the speaker noted that about 100,000 drums of the total were in the loan as of September 30th, "leaving 440,000 drums freely available." On the basis of a conservative rosin use estimate of 425,000 drums, Mr. Meyer pointed out that "theoretically free production would exceed consumption by 15,000 drums."

"For all practical purposes, however," he continued, "the grades in which free stocks may remain available are not necessarily those for which there is demand. This is evidenced by the fact that fairly substantial redemption of WW gum rosin have already taken place, and my conclusion is therefore that redemptions from the loan will have to continue despite the calculated surplus of 15,000 drums of free rosin."

Assuming a gum turpentine output of 182,000 barrels, the speaker noted that about 29,000 barrels of the total were in the loan as of September 30th, "leaving about 153,000 barrels freely available." If gum turpentine use only reaches 160,000 barrels, he stated, about 7,000 barrels will have to be redeemed from the loan if expected minimum needs of gum turpentine during the current naval stores year are to be met.

The speaker contended that "it therefore seems logical to assume that from now on, gum naval stores selling prices will be governed by the loan redemption values and the American Turpentine Farmers Association pool prices, which will have to increase every month at least by the monthly carrying charges.

"On the other hand," he emphasized, "prices will probably not sky-rocket: I understand that the ATFA and the Commodity Credit Corporation are primarily interested in moving stocks; it therefore seems unlikely that ATFA pool price will be increased by much more than the actual carrying charges. Under the circumstances, we may expect a firm and slowly rising market on gum rosin and gum turpentine for the balance of this naval stores year."

Outlook for 1954-55

As to next year, Mr. Meyer pointed to an anticipated production cut of about 10 to 15 percent as the dominating factor in the marketing outlook. "This means," he explained, "a production of only about 450,000 drums of rosin and 150,000 barrels of turpentine.

"On the other hand, we have good reasons to assume that barring a major recession or a depression, of which there has been less and less talk during the last few weeks, gum naval stores consumption next year will be equal to this year's. There may be a slight shift between domestic and export business; production outside of the USA next year is likely to be higher than this year, thus possibly reducing our exports. This, however, may easily be equalized by an increase of domestic consumption, of which there are a good many signs.

"If a 10 to 15 percent reduction of production should take place, and if consumption should remain unchanged, then we shall have for the first time in many years a perfect balance between demand and supply of gum naval stores in the 1954-55 season. This would certainly make any changes of the present price level appear unlikely. As a matter of fact, if there should be any price movement, it would logically have to be upward, except maybe for minor purely seasonal adjustments during a limited period of time. I do hope that any upward movements will be limited in scope so as not to price gum naval stores out of the market.

Price Props Regarded Irrelevant

"If we believe in attaining this balance between demand and supply, and if we believe in a continuation of the present price level, which is well above 90 percent of parity, then it would seem unnecessary to engage in any speculations as to whether we shall have a support program for the next naval stores year or not," he declared. "As a matter of fact, from a marketing point of view, it would seem immaterial whether there will be a loan program next year. I am making this statement only from a marketing point of view; from the producing or processing end, the situation may look different.

"Everybody is wondering, of course, what CCC is likely to do with its stocks, particularly in case production should just equal consumption or even be insufficient," Mr. Meyer noted. "It seems reasonable to assume that while CCC might make its stocks available in case of need, it will not do so below market prices. After all, our government has not supported the gum naval stores industry for many years in order to break the market, once prices have attained a level which makes it worthwhile to produce, process and sell.

Wood Naval Stores

"No discussion of the gum naval stores marketing outlook can be complete," he contended, "without at least a glance at the wood naval stores industry, particularly steam distilled wood naval stores. A few figures will give you the gist: Steam distilled wood rosin and turpentine production during the first half of this year has increased by about 10 percent; consumption during the same period has risen about 17 percent for rosin and about 22 percent for turpentine; stocks have declined consistently. There is no doubt that the picture looks very healthy and gives further support to my contention of a better outlook for the gum naval stores industry."

Mr. Meyer said in closing that he was not prepared to make any predictions beyond the 1954-55 naval stores year. "Let us be satisfied with the promising marketing outlook for the next year and a half," he stated. "Oldtimers in the naval stores business have told me that the industry has always moved in cycles. It would seem that we have passed the bottom of a downward cycle during the last six months and are now moving into an upward trend."

John S. Laws, secretary of the Gum Processors Association, Baxley, Ga., discussing "Crude Pine Gum—Oleoresin," gave a brief historical account of the rise of the gum naval stores industry. He then launched into a discussion of naval stores practices, pointing up the changes in equipment and processes that have taken place within the industry during its rise.

He noted that the industry during its long history has "seen many ups and downs and has survived many crises." While there have been many predictions of the imminent demise of the industry, Mr. Laws held "that there will be gum naval stores produced in future years as long as we have pine trees."

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Federation Urged to Push Research

—Continued from page 69

have a total of 3,360 members," he reported, "as compared to 3,157 last year and to 1,541 ten years ago. A revision of our procedures providing for membership applications clearing directly through headquarters office has facilitated this operation."

Pointing out that there are thirty-four committees in the federation, Mr. Wescott revealed that the projects of the research group on film formers have been completed. The evaluation committee, he went on, has studied the data and correlated the results obtained. This study, he felt, will provide a much clearer picture of the mechanism of film forming compounds and of the effect of various components or types of compounds on the resultant physical properties of the films.

"This information, on a theoretical level, is not something which can be applied directly to the formulation of paints," he pointed out. "It is basic knowledge, and needs detailed work by individuals to be made applicable to our daily problems. It represents a base from which we can operate in our constant search for further knowledge of the complicated mechanism of film formation.

"This tremendous undertaking has been under the fine guidance of Paul Blackmore and his research committee. Walter Lundberg has provided us with his excellent capabilities in coordinating the work of the various cooperating groups.

Report on Color Aptitude Test

"Another activity of the research committee involved the Color Aptitude Test, which was presented at our meeting in Chicago last year. Approximately 100 sets have been sold since shipments were started last March. This should prove a most valuable tool in our industry and in related industries where color problems exist.

"Probably one of the most active committees whose work will have a profound influence on our business," he continued, "is the educational committee, chairmanned by untiring Milt Glaser. Through the work of this group and through efforts on the part of constituent clubs, many educational institutions in all parts of the country have initiated courses in paint technology this fall. The cooperation of local clubs in interesting colleges in our Paint Educational Aids Kit, familiarly known as PEAK, and assisting them in setting up courses and securing students has been most inspiring. The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has been most cooperative in our educational efforts through the Federation-Association Joint Committee.

Work in High Schools

"Further work has continued to increase the number of these practical aids. We are establishing ideas aimed at the high school level to call to the attention of high school students that our business involves a practical science, that the products of our business touch every phase of their life. We hope that our efforts will result in students seeking employment in our field when they finish high school or college.

"We must interest more students in our business if we are to keep our plants, laboratories and sales departments supplied with qualified personnel," it was pointed out. "The aids which we are offering will accomplish two aims:—(1) To interest students in our industry; (2) to provide an educational program which will make these students more valuable to us when they become members of our industry.

Federation Sets Up Own Standards

"For many years we have cooperated with the American Society of Testing Materials through our Federation-ASTM Joint Committee in setting up standards and methods of tests for materials and procedures. Since there are occasions when standards set up by the federation are at variance with those acceptable to ASTM, it appeared desirable and necessary for us to establish our own standards and methods of test and to make them readily available to our membership. You may have noticed these in one of the federation booths in the Paint Industries' Show. Particular thanks go to Fred Damitz and Maynard Euverard for their efforts in this direction and to Paul Smith of ASTM headquarters for his unstinting cooperation in facilitating this development.

"I could continue with many more details of federation committee activities," he said, "the corrosion committee and its plans toward research on the how and why of corrosion, the materials committee, the membership committee, the publicity committee and the many other groups listed in our roster which are producing constantly to make the federation such a vital organization in our industry. Time will not permit such. To all of these, I extend my most grateful thanks for their help and support.

President Makes Acknowledgments

"I must, however, especially recognize the excellent work of Howard Sholl and his meetings committee, who have made arrangements for all of the meetings during the year and who have seen to all of the details of this meeting; to Gene Ott and his program committee for the fine technical program planning; to Hugh McConnaghie and his Paint Industries' Show committee, and Homer Flynn, show manager, for assembling the largest exhibit we have ever had. I would be remiss if I did not recognize the capable assistance of Bob Matlack in Paint Industries' Show and other matters during our executive secretary's illness, as well as his good counsel on many problems thrroughout the year.

"Our very pleasant relations with our overseas compatriots, FATIPEC and OCCA, continue," Mr. Wescott reported, "In May we were officially represented at the FATIPEC conference in Holland by our treasurer, Newell Beckwith, with Dr. Roy Kienle as an additional representative. Mr. Beckwith delivered a paper at this meeting. Dr. Kienle represented us at the OCCA conference at Eastbourne, England, in June and presented a paper to that body. He also visited with the Birmingham club at one of its regular meetings.

"Our headquarters office staff," he concluded, "has been increased by one permanent employee to ease the heavy burden of work. A tremendous amount of correspondence goes out from the office, not only of a general routine nature, but covering publicity, suggestions to clubs, memberships, committee work, promotional data on the Color Aptitude Test, assistance to clubs and institutions on educational programs, lists of available speakers and numerous other important angles of federation service."

Papers by Affiliated Clubs

Spontaneous Combustion Tendencies of Paint Vehicles

Louisville Club

General knowledge that oxidizable paint vehicles are subject to spontaneous combustion when spread on rags or other burnable material in a confined atmosphere led the Louisville club to experiment with a wide assortment of vehicle materials to determine their tendency toward thermal activity to the point of combustion.

To do this work, the apparatus used was simple but effective. In each case, 100 grams of the vehicle (on a 100 percent solids basis) was manually worked into sixty grams of standard cotton mechanics waste. It was then fluffed up to provide abundant surface area, and placed in an open half-gallon paint can, perforated one and one-half inches from the bottom with one-eighth inch holes spaced two inches apart in a horizontal line around the can. The holes were intended to provide limited ventilation to the contents of the can. A thermocouple was then inserted in the center of the waste mass, and temperatures were recorded automatically.

Twenty-four vehicle materials were tested, including the principal drying oils, alkyd resins and oleoresinous varnishes.

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Adequate driers for normal drying performance were added to catalyze oxidation reactions.

From this work it was found that the unbodied oils were more thermally reactive than those which had been subjected to partial polymerization in the kettle or when incorporated into an alkyd resin or varnish. The percent oil content of an alkyd or varnish had a direct relation to its tendency towards spontaneous combustion.

This preliminary investigation demonstrated the fact that even in small quantities—sixty grams of cotton waste per 100 grams of vehicle—there was thermal reactivity tending toward spontaneous combustion and, in some cases, actual bursting into flames. The danger, of course, becomes multiplied an indeterminate number of times by mass action, and waste around paint plants is usually more than the volume studied here. All this points to the necessity of good housekeeping and extreme care in paint manufacturing operations.

Glossmeter Design and Gloss Standards

Detroit Club

The Detroit club, located in the immediate area of large volume automotive production, is conscious of the most useful concept of gloss from an automotive finish standpoint, namely "sharpness of image." This concept is not a specific property easily defined or isolated for measurement. It is a complex attribute of the surface condition of a finished piece, not readily disassociated from other types of gloss, such as specular gloss, angular sheen, contrast, absence of bloom, uniformity of surface, and it is inclined to influence the eye of the observer by the side effect of color.

It is estimated that different observers comparing the specimen under test with standard gloss panels may make errors of judgment as high as 10 percent. Need is therefore found for an instrument which will eliminate the human error and measure sharpness of the reflected image. Most electrical gloss meters in use measure the intensity of a light beam reflected from the surface. They give reproducible results and are accepted by paint manufacturers, even though what they measure is not the important factor of sharpness of image.

Gloss Phase Studies

The Detroit club studied all phases of gloss, and compiled a comprehensive report on power supplies, photoelectric cells, color sensitivity, polarized light, as well as a report on experimental instruments. Appended, too, were comments on the limitations of the instruments and where they failed to measure what was wanted in determining sharpness of image. Gloss standards to be used in comparative measurements were thoroughly investigated using all types of materials.

In general, the report serves the useful purpose of demonstrating what cannot be satisfactorily used either as instruments or as gloss reference standards, and shou d be of help to those who set about developing an instrument and standards to do the job.

Conclusions reached were that modern glossmeters measure the intensity of a reflected light beam and are somewhat affected by color. Sharpness of image has not been successfully measured, though this property is of more importance than other so-called types of gloss. Power supplied to instruments must be carefully regulated to avoid effects of line voltage variation. Three methods of regulation are available:—Constant voltage transformers, vacuum tube circuits and null circuits.

Photovoltaic Cells in General Use

Photovoltaic photoelectric cells are generally used in glossmeters because they generate the output voltage with no external connections or power input. Photoemissive vaccum tubes require external power, but have much greater sensitivity to all levels of illumination. Polarized light to date has not been successfully applied to measurement of the gloss of organic coatings. Diffusion comparison in gloss measurement has not been found to be applicable except in very limited ranges of gloss, while reduction of incidence angle has been totally ineffective.

The use of metal or ceramic plates as master panels for plastic impressions is not feasible since uniform degradation of mirror gloss by various means cannot be achieved. Baked phenolic vehicles carrying various amounts of inerts are successful as standards since any range may be duplicated at will.

Dry Hiding Power of Paints—Part 3

New York Club

In work reported during the previous years by the committee of the New York club working on the dry hiding power of paints, a method was devised, later

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adopted as the Federation Hiding Power Method, of measuring dry hiding power. This involves the principle of contrast ratio film thickness curves. Graphs are prepared plotting a straight line between the reciprocal of film thickness and contrast ratio.

Since practical working methods of test have been established for ordinary paints, the committee this year turned its attention to the matter of eliminating the time-consuming and tedious work of determining the film thicknesses, and extending the usefulness of the method to very high hiding paints. This was accomplished by the application of very thin, but uniform, films to the contract charts, and, by the same token, to paints that are high hiding by reason of their low daylight reflectance.

Four Paints Employed

Four paints were used in this work, namely, a high hiding white flat wall paint of 85 percent daylight reflectance; a yellow outside house paint of 57 percent daylight reflectance; a deep red iron oxide linseed oil paint of 6 percent daylight reflectance, and a deep blue enamel of only 1.2 percent daylight reflectance.

Cardboard hiding power charts have certain disadvantages which prevents their use in doing thin film work. It was found that uniform thin films could not be applied, and also that wet film thickness measurements made with the Interchemical Wet Film Thickness Gauge gave erroneous results because of the tendency for the cardboard to indent. These two handicaps were overcome by going to black and white glass plates. These are practical in that they are commercially available. White plate glass may vary from lot to lot, but not too much difficulty is experienced in picking out a lot of glass having a daylight reflectance of around 86 percent. Black polished plate glass having a reflectance of less than 1 percent is easily obtained. On these, thin films can be uniformly cast with surgical blades, and wet film thicknesses determined with the Interchemical gauge.

Film Thickness, Reflection Data

Four 6x12 inch panels in both black and white plate glass are coated with paint by four different surgical blades, having clearances of 0.5, 1.5, 3.0 and 5.0 mils. As soon as the film is spread, its thickness is determined by the Interchemical Wet Film Thickness Gauge. After the paint films are dry, the daylight reflectance is measured, standardizing the reflectometer with the nearest plaque in color and reflectance to the sample being tested. The range is well covered by the series of fifteen plaques available from Gardner laboratories.

Having obtained the film thickness and the reflection data, a plot is made of the reflectance over the white glass versus the reciprocal of film thickness. On the same sheet of graph paper, the reflectance is plotted over black glass versus the reciprocal of film thickness. Where the two lines cross, the reflectance is at infinite film thickness. Film thicknesses plotted are, of course, dry film thicknesses, calculated from wet film thickness measurements, based on knowledge of the formulation of the paints used.

Conquering Fire
CDIC Club

Because of the constant threat of fire in the manufacture of paint products, the CDIC club made a study based on the control of fire as applied to workers clothing, so as to minimize damage to personnel. Solutions of 10 percent strength were made in water of several anti-flame compounds for the purpose of impregnating cloth for use near working operations, and for impregnating the clothing worn at work by employees. The pH of the solutions was measured to indicate what the adverse effect might be on fabric and on impregnating equipment. Materials tested in this study were:—

	pH	Resistance to Burning
Ammonium sulphamate	6.00	Good
Ammonium phosphate	6.35	Good
Sodium borophosphate	7.85	Fair
Ammonium sulphophosphate	6.20	Good
Ammonium sulphate	4.00	Good

Any solution below pH 6.00 is likely to have enough free acidity to adversely affect the fibers of cloth. Ammonium sulphate is particularly bad attacking both cloth and metallic equipment used in impregnating the cloth. It was found desirable to mix a little soda ash with the ammonium sulphate to partially offset this effect.

For those not wishing to impregnate clothing at the plant for their employees, it was pointed out that in the larger cities flame retardant clothing can be rented. Use of treated clothing was regarded as an important safety practice.

Paint Raw Materials Offerings Are Reported

The materials committee of the federation under the chairmanship of Herbert L. Fenburr of the Hanna Industrial Finishes Company, Columbus, Ohio, and a member of the CDIC club, called attention to the following new raw materials announced since its interim report, which covered the period to May, 1953:—

Pigments

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced a new pigment —yellow pigment "BL-458." It is a calcined nickel titanium dioxide combination of high opacity, low color strength and extreme durability, since any chalking that occurs is the same yellow shade.

American Cyanamid Company, New York, is now making a new zinc stearate—53—with limited solubility, low gelling action and excellent flatting efficiency.

Carbon Dispersions, Inc., Newark, N.J., has announced a new tinting black "D"—a black containing an anionic agent. This rounds out its tinting black series so it is now making tinting blacks that can be used in either non-ionic, cationic or anionic systems.

Resins and Oils

Falk Division of Cargill Industries, Pittsburgh, Pa., has reported the development of several new products—"BB-465," a medium oil length pure alkyd for use in odorless flats, for which it claims excellent ease of application; Norlin L-70," and "S-70," a new series of low temperature catalytically polymerized linseed and soya oils, for non penetrating flat wall paints and one-coat house paints; a "Cargoil" series of one or two new oils for low-cost barn paint vehicles.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, is now producing "Rhoplex AC-33," a new acrylic resin emulsion and "Tamal 731," a dispersing agent for pigment systems suspended in water, which, it claims, materially aids in the production of an excellent water emulsion finish. It has also introduced "Duraplex ND79," a new non-oxidizing alkyd resin for high color retension baking enamels and nitrocellulose lacquers.

Reichhold Chemicals Company, White Plains, N. Y., has two new materials—"Wallpol 9200," a polystyrene latex material for water thinned paints; and "9100," a polyvinyl acetate emulsion for wall primer and sealers, and which may also be used in exterior masonry paints and interior flat wall emulsion type enamels.

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has increased its polyamide resin series with "No. 110" and "No. 120" resins. This series acts as a plasticizer and reactant for other resinous and plastics materials, notably the epoxy resins, to produce a very hard, flexible and chemically resistant coating when air dried or baked.

Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, now has available "No. 145" acids, a modified form of octadecadienoic acids that are substantially cheaper than straight DCO acids, and yet are nearly equivalent as an esterifying agent for epon resins.

Armour & Co., Chicago, has announced a new fatty acid, "Neo Fat 125," which, it says, produces non-yellowing white or pastel alkyds that are very resistant to darkening after application.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is now manufacturing vinyltoluene —a monomer that reacts with all of the commercially important drying oils to produce clear, useful vehicles.

Shell Chemical Company, New York, is now producing a new soy ester of "Epon 1007"—"Epon Ester YS-5"—which, it claims, has good color and color retention, as well as exceptional hardness, adhesion and flexibility when used with or without amine resins, in air dry and bake systems.

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has developed two new resins—"Rezyl 406-22," a pure oil modified alkyd in odorless mineral spirits, which imparts excellent non-penetrating properties, easy brushing and high scrub resistance to flat enamels; also "Cycopol 320-5," a new copolymer resin that dries with lacquer speed, has good adhesion, hardness, chemical resistance and excellent gloss retention.

Neville Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has introduced a new heat reactive hydrocarbon resin, "LX-782," which is similar to "LX-586," but is darker and slightly less reactive.

Miscellaneous

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., has expanded the use of its half-second butyrate in the coatings field. It produces a dry film of moderate hardness that is tough and flexible and can be modified to give good adhesion to many surfaces. It withstands long exposure to water without whitening, has a low degree of flammability, weathers well and has moderately good chemical resistance. Eastman is also making isobutyl isobutyrate which can be used as a high boiler, and isobutyric acid, which could be cooked into an alkyd resin.

Advance Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, New York, has several new products for the coatings industry — stabilizers "17M," "C77" and "CH-20" for vinyl coatings; anti-flooding agent "No. 2," a white powder to be added to the grind to prevent flooding and floating; anti-settling agent, a white powder to be added to the grind for the prevention of settling.

Naftone, Inc., New York, is presenting three new products to the paint field—"C8Q," an anionic emulsion of 8-quinlinoleate for mildew and fungicidal prevention; "Thixit," to promote leveling of all types of latex emulsions, and "Clearate Super," a low viscosity, nearly colorless lecithin compound.

Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, is now making "Flexricin 15," a hydroxyl rich ester that should prove useful as an anti-foaming agent in latex paints, and "Thixcin," to be used for bodying paints and imparting anti-sag properties.

Shell Chemical Company, New York, is going into the commercial production of para-tertiary butyl benzoic acid, which can be used as a "drying oil upgrader." In alkyds, it contributes faster air dry and shorter baking times with greater hardness, improved color, gloss and chemical resistance.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, has several new products for the paint industry—"Tergitol Dispersant NPX," "NP-35" and "XC," all non-ionic agents for emulsifying various finishing systems; several new maleates for the preparation of polyester resins, and crotonic acid for the improvement of drying oils to be used in the preparation of alkyds.

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has the following new products—an improved line of odorless cobalt, manganese and lead driers — aluminum stearate "No. 10," which, it says, gives better pigment suspension than conventional stearates—cobalt hydrate, an excellent source of cobalt for the synthesis of cobalt compounds.

Neville Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has expanded its new series of aromatic petroleum solvents, "Nevsolv," now available in boiling ranges between 80 and 280° C.

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Ridgefield, New Jersey

Southern Representative:
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PFISTER FOR FINE NAPHTHOLS

Protective Coatings Materials

Cobalt oxide was boosted 20c. per pound, due to higher costs at the source of supply.

Copal Manila DBB gum advanced last week, as did Philippine pale chips. East India batu dammar was also increased in price, as were nubs and chips of that gum. Lemon superfine shellac was offered at lower prices, as well as Argentine casein. Prime pigments underwent no changes in price. Listings for titanium dioxide and calcium-rutile titanium pigments were judged firmer, as inventories moved more rapidly due to the recovery of consumer interest after recent price increases. Normal demand and supply characterized trade in zirconium pigments.

Most synthetic resins were regarded as comfortable in supply. A notable exception was epoxy resin, which was still on an allocation basis. Research and development continued to broaden the number of uses for this versatile material. Ester gums were dull. Phenolics moved steadily to a large consuming demand. Increasing volumes went to various industries for use in shell molding. Urea-formaldehydes were reported unchanged marketwise, with normal demand and an easing supply reported.

In plasticizers, promising new developments were in offing for citrates. Prices remained unchanged for these items, as well as for other plasticizing agents. Strong interest in dibutyl phthalate and dioctyl phthalate was noted. Tricresyl phosphate sold well during the week, with increasing interest in its use as a gasoline additive. Fillers and inerts were without significant activity over the week. Generally, prices remained unchanged, with average demand and good supply reported in nearly all cases.

Some copal and dammar gums continued to be scarce at the source of supply, as workers directed efforts toward the harvesting of other crops. Calcutta shellac prices were said to be firmer, although a reduction occurred in the price of lemon superfine. The casein market in this country refused to revive, as consumers still kept out of trade. Prices continued on their downward trend. It was felt that prices would soon be adjusted downward in the Argentine.

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—Chemically pure and lithopone types sold readily to a steady demand over the week. Stocks were ample enough to promptly satisfy consumer requirements. Quotations went on at previously set levels.

Chrome Colors—The Bureau of Census reports that 671 tons of chemically pure chrome green were produced in August, 1953. This figure represents an increase of 11 tons over July production, and an increase of three tons over production for August, 1952. Some 1,046 tons of chrome oxide green (C.P.) were produced in August, whereas 1,191 tons were produced in July, and only 512 tons were made in August of 1952.

It was disclosed that 2,050 tons of chemically pure chrome yellow and orange were produced in August, as compared with 2,032 tons produced in July, and 2,052 tons manufactured in August, 1952. Molybdate chrome orange (C.P.) produced in August totaled 355 tons. This figure indicates an increase of 51 tons over July production, and an increase of 88 tons over figures for the corresponding period in 1952.

Cobalt Oxide—Effective November 1, prices rose 20c. per pound. New listings were $1.96 per pound delivered East, and $1.98½ per pound delivered West. Higher costs at the source of supply caused domestic listings to change, it was said.

Lead Pigments—The market was regarded as quiet last week. No prices were changed. White leads continued to move in good quantity, as did red leads and basic sulphate blue lead. Orange mineral was without feature. Supplies of all pigments were felt to be more than sufficient.

Titanium Pigments—Better call was noted during the week. Previously, increased prices had dampened buying interest to some extent. One observer said that present production and stocks were moving at an increasingly good rate. Supplies were judged ample. Prices continued unchanged.

Zinc Oxide—Interest was normal during the week. Prices were without change. Stocks were available for prompt shipment to consumers.

Zinc Yellow—The Bureau of Census reports that 586 tons of zinc yellow (zinc chromate, C.P.) were produced in August. This figure represents a decrease of 30 tons under July production, and a decline of 221 tons under output for August, 1952.

Zirconium Oxide—Prices continued without change. Manufacturers pointed out that existing reserves could take care of consumer needs. Demand was normal.

Price Trends

Advanced
Cobalt oxide, 20c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Manila, DBB, ½c. per lb.
Philippine pale chips, ½c. per lb.
Dammar, East India, batu, bold, 1½c. per lb.
nubs and chips, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Casein, Argentine, ¾c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, superfine, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
91.49	91.49	90.21	88.43

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—No price changes were reported. Listings were considered generally firm. One source said that the industry had considered raising prices for a while due to increased costs in the soybean market. However, it was felt that since raw materials prices had tapered off to some extent, revisions of alkyd prices were unnecessary. Demand held at steady levels, with ample stocks available to fill all incoming orders.

Epoxys—Research and development continued to play a considerable role in the development of consumer interest. It was noted that these ether-linkage resins could be used in casting applications successfully. Epoxy resin adhesives were currently being developed for use in the bonding of metals, wood, plastics, glass and rubber to themselves or to each other. It was said that lamination research was in an advanced state, due to the excellent bonding qualities of the resin. It was hoped that material for laminating purposes would soon be available for commercial use.

It was pointed out that approximately eighty percent of current inquiry came from the surface coatings industry. Demand still exceeded supply, and material remained on an allocation basis. The industry felt that current shortages would be alleviated by the first of the year, when new facilities were scheduled to go into production. Prices set in January, 1952, were as yet unchanged.

Ester Gums—The market continued dull and featureless during the week. It was felt that attention had shifted to some extent to other resins. Demand held at a fairly steady pace, with supplies plentiful. Prices continued at previously set levels.

Melamines—Allocations still governed distribution to consumers. However, larger and larger quantities of material were being released, as output once again got under way at a previously struck plant. More abundant supplies were expected for the near future. Paint trade demand was thought slightly off previous levels, but it was noted that industrial use was steadily increasing. Consuming demand came mainly from the coatings and glues industry.

Pentaerythritols—No significant changes occurred on the market during the week. Stocks were readily available. Demand went on at a steady pace.

Phenolics—Research and development maintained primary importance. There was noteworthy consumption for usage in shell molding, where the resin is used to bond sand for castings. Also significant was the development by one firm of a water-soluble phenolic. Supplies were adequate enough to take care of well sustained inquiry during the week. There were no changes in quotations.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Material continued to go to a good call. Prices remained the same. One source pointed out that as long as there were no increases in raw material prices, listings would go on without change. Reserves were thought to be very comfortable. Suppliers promptly filled customer needs.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—Prices continued without change last week. Research and development were expected to produce results which would broaden consumer interest in the near future. Supplies were judged

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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● LIGHT COLOR
● STABLE
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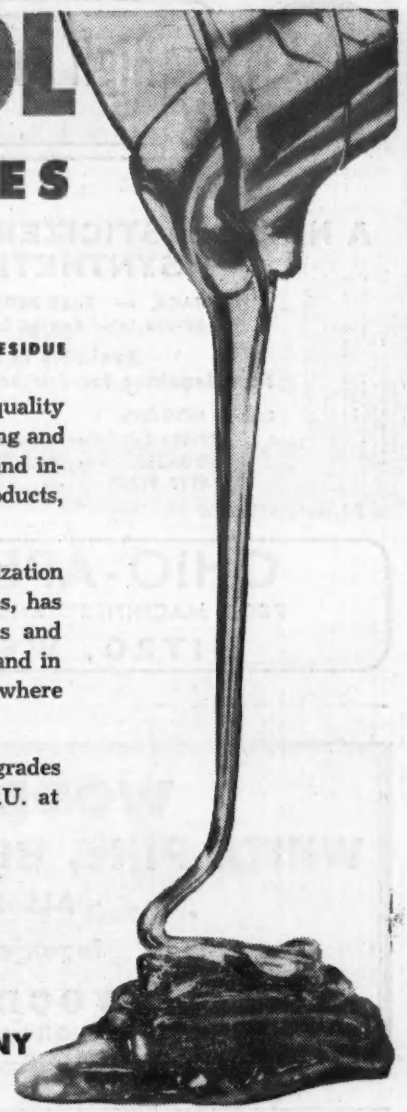

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Write today on your company letterhead for experimental samples

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Resin	Color Gardner	Softening Point, °F	Iodine Number	Acid Number
PANAREZ 3-210	9	200-220	230	0-1
PANAREZ 6-210	11	200-220	170	0-1
PANAREZ 7-210	18+	200-220	150	0-1
PANAREZ 8-210	18+	200-220	130	0-1
PANAREZ 12-210	16	200-220	60	0-1

Prompt shipment of all orders.

PAN AMERICAN Chemicals
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adequate to take care of incoming orders. Inquiry was considered fair to good. One source pointed out that demand for these edible esters usually fluctuated due to shifting of consumer interest from one raw material to another over a period of time.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Inquiry went on at a good pace last week. Manufacturers reported that production and stocks were sufficient enough to take care of present demand. No price changes affected trade.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Demand was said to have held steady over the past few weeks. Material was moving in good quantity to sustained interest. Suppliers felt that stocks were ample enough to take care of all orders.

Tricresyl Phosphate—It was reported that as a plasticizer, this material has continued to move well to a large volume consumption. Attention was turning more and more to TCP as a gasoline additive. Due to increasing consumer interest, manufacturing facilities were stepped up considerably, it was said. Enough material was available to take care of customers during the week.

Fillers and Inerts

Calcium Carbonate—Chalk and whiting were unchanged during the week. There was little change in demand and supply. Inquiry remained average, while stocks were thought to be ample enough to take care of present consumer needs.

Diatomaceous Earth—Material was currently selling at from $61 to $75 per ton, delivered in carlots at the Atlantic coast. California prices were about $10 per ton less, depending upon freight costs. Supplies were considered adequate, with demand steady.

Pumice—Many changes had occurred within the industry over the past few months, it was said. One company had closed down facilities. Other changes in production and stocks were cited. Nevertheless, prices to the consumer were unchanged. Demand was considered good, with supplies adequate to meet all needs.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Manila DBB rose ½c. per pound, due to scarcity of supply. Philippine pale chips were advanced ½c. per pound also. Lack of material was attributed to the fact that other crops were being harvested, with the result that there was little time left to gather gums. Other countries continued strong buying, depleting reserves. New prices were judged firm by most sources, due to the prospect of smaller replacement. Other prices were steady.

Dammar Gum—East India batu bold climbed to 13½c. to 15c. per pound during the week. The 1½c. increase on the low edge price occurred as stocks became scarce. Batu nubs and chips rose ½c. per pound. Shortages at the source of supply, plus large volume foreign buying kept prices up. Observers felt that prices would stay firm.

Shellac—While most orange grades held steady on a fairly dull market, some superfine material was being offered at 34c. per pound last week. Other grades were reported somewhat firmer at Calcutta, with possibilities of future upward price revisions. Bleached bonedry grades held steady, and were generally without feature.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market in this country continued to slacken, as large consuming mills still held off buying. Some orders were placed at as low as 21¾c. per pound, a decrease of ¾c. under prices two weeks ago. The steady decline in price, amounting to 2¼c. since early October, was thought due to general lack of buying interest on the part of domestic consumers, who continued to rely on backlogs of their own rather than enter actively into trade. With production in full swing in Argentina, some sources felt that prices would soon be reduced at the source of supply.

Naphthenates—No price changes disturbed trade during the week. Manufacturers said that plenty of material was available for consumer use. Inquiry continued featureless, and at a steady rate. The same general conditions were expected to continue for some time.

Stearates—Good call was noted for these flatting agents during the week. Prices continued the same on a freight allowed basis, delivered east of the Rockies. West Coast prices remained 1½c. per pound higher for all stearates. Consuming demand was well sustained for lithium stearate, especially in the

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Calco Producton Manager

William T. Ries has been appointed production manager of the Newark, N. J., plant of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Ries will continue his present duties as production manager of Calco's rubber chemicals and pharmaceutical department at the Bound Brook, N. J., plant. The appointee started with Calco in 1936. He advanced to superintendent of the company's anthraquinone shop and in 1947 was made general superintendent of the F-basic department, which produces dyestuffs and pigments.

grease industry. It was said that this material was especially applicable to the manufacture of high temperature water resistant greases. Water soluble zinc stearate was also reported moving well to increased consumer interest. Adequate reserves were available.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	....	....	...	$7.75	...
M	$7.75	$7.80	...	...	...
N	7.75	....	...	...	$7.75
WG	7.75	7.75	...	...	...
WW	7.82½	7.82	$7.83	7.86½	...
Bags—					
K	7.52½	...	...	...	7.64
M	7.60	...	...	...	...
N	7.70	...	...	...	...
WG	7.74½	7.72	...	...	...
WW	7.72	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended October 24)—
N $7.28½, M $7.25, K $7.22½, 1,768*.

Sales, USDA

2,301*	566*	6‡	353*	270*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N $8.65, WG $8.75, WW $8.80.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.513¢	.5125	...	.5125	.5175
Sales	32,000¶	8,000¶	...	8,000¶	6,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Resin Emulsion Tackifiers Are Developed for Adhesive

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has developed two new resin emulsion tackifiers, "Arccos 25" and "Arccos 26". Designed to develop fast-breaking emulsion adhesives, the emulsions are reported to develop fast-breaking properties without loss of emulsion stability.

"Arcco 25" produces low viscosity, high strength adhesive bonds. "Arcco 26" produces low viscosity, moderate strength bonds, but develops greater tack than do adhesives formulated with "Arcco 25," the company stated.

Nuodex Adds Octoate

"Nuogel A.O.," an aluminum octoate, has been added to the product line of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Among the current uses of the product is the controlled bodying of pigment vehicle systems in paints and inks, and in paint and varnish removers.

C-D-I-C Club to Hear Steig On Pigmentation Effects Nov. 9

The 334th meeting of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club will be held November 9 at 6:30 p.m. at Sutmillers, Dayton, Ohio. Fred Steig, head of the technical service laboratory of Titanium Pigment Corporation, New York, will present a paper on the effect of pigmentation on modern flat wall paints.

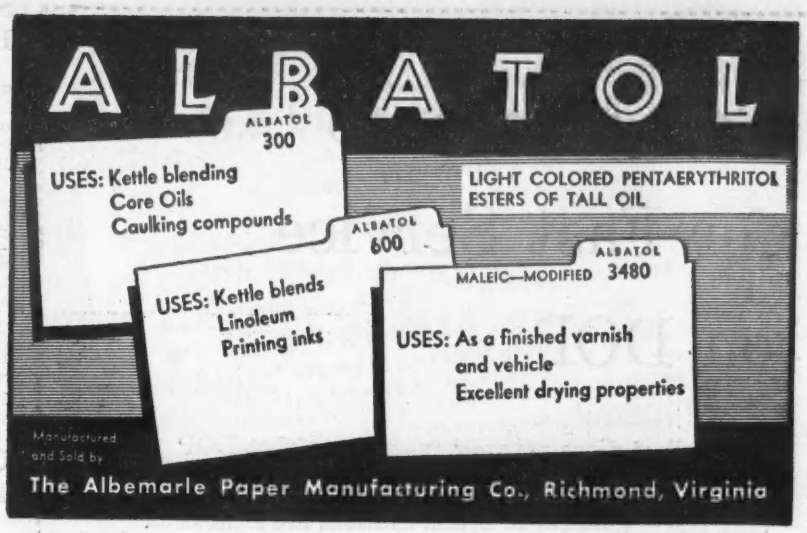
Renegotiation Board Adds 3 Products to Exempt List

The Renegotiation Board has extended its list of products which are exempt from contract renegotiation under the 1951 act to include methanol, acetic acid and quebracho extract, it was announced last week.

The action means that all contracts involving the purchase of these products to be used in fulfilling defense mobilization programs will not be subject to renegotiation as provided for by the 1951 law. Among other products that have been added to the exempt list by this action are:—Natural rubber in crude form; natural liquid wax; raw silk; wood, chemical and forest residue, and charcoal.

Spencer Kellogg Appoints

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Albert J. Engel as district sales manager in Cleveland, Ohio, to succeed Charles E. Lacey, who is retiring. Mr. Lacey has been with Spencer since 1933. Gordon F. Greer has been named to replace Mr. Engel as first assistant to the district sales manager.



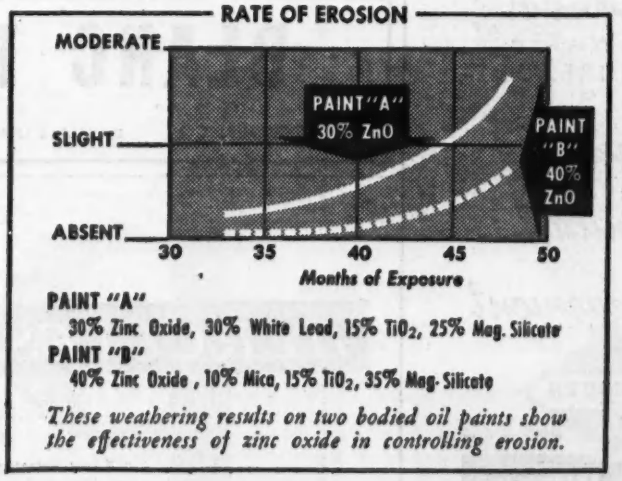
HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

Major Advance in Formulation of Outside House Paints Proves...

Zinc Oxide Most Effective For Erosion Control

THE marked improvement in performance of white and tinted outside house paints in recent years stems in large measure from the industry's development of the slowly-eroding type of finish—which provides self-cleansing properties, longer service life and better repaint surfaces.

Such paints consist of a skilful balance of zinc oxide with softer pigments in a bodied oil vehicle. Leading paints of this type contain about 30% zinc oxide by weight of pigment, as zinc oxide has been found most effective in controlling the rate of erosion.



PAINT "A"
30% Zinc Oxide, 30% White Lead, 15% TiO_2, 25% Mag. Silicate
PAINT "B"
40% Zinc Oxide, 10% Mica, 15% TiO_2, 35% Mag. Silicate

These weathering results on two bodied oil paints show the effectiveness of zinc oxide in controlling erosion.

Zinc oxide retards erosion by protecting and strengthening the film in these 4 principal ways:

1. Toughens the film by soap formation—
Zinc oxide reacts with fatty acids in the oils to form zinc soaps that reinforce the binder and, in addition strengthen the film by more effective bonding of the pigments.

2. Shields the binder from ultraviolet rays—
Zinc oxide is opaque to harmful rays of the sun, thereby retarding embrittlement of the binder.

3. Strengthens the film by mechanical reinforcement—
Zinc oxide reinforces mechanically through the unusual shapes of its particles — multi-facets, "jacks", plates, spicules and aciculars.

4. Protects the binder by neutralizing acidic by-products—
Zinc oxide reacts with short-chain acids formed by oxidation of the binder. This retards embrittlement of the binder and, at the same time, provides zinc compounds that furnish self-cleansing of the film.

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Saran Yarns Company Elects Gibb a Director

Donald L. Gibb, manager of plastics sales for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been elected a director of Saran Yarns Company, Odenton, Md., a firm owned jointly by Dow and National Plastic Products Company, Odenton.

Mr. Gibb succeeds Carl A. Gerstacker, Dow treasurer and director, who has retained his position as treasurer of Saran Yarns. Mr. Gibb joined the Dow organization in 1918 and over the years served in the phenol plant, the oxychloride laboratory and the epsom salt plant. He also was superintedent of the magnesium foundry and on the staff of the production manager of inorganic chemicals. He was associated with the cellulose products department during its early years and became plastics sales manager in 1942.

Conversion Measuring Procedure Is Developed

A new method of measuring chemical conversions which take place in pre-treatments that are used as paint basis for steel surfaces has been devised in the research division of New York University's College of Engineering.

The system is expected to aid greatly in assuring production control by controlling the solubility of paint bases, according to Dr. Max Kronstein, who supervises surface technology research. The experiments pointed to a convenient and practical control method in the pre-treating of steel surfaces with metal-phosphate coatings. Applying the phosphate coatings before the paint appreciably increases the bonding characteristics between the paint and the steel it was said.

Minnesota Mining Elects

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company has elected two new assistant secretaries, John G. Kruse and Richard L. Post. Mr. Kruse joined Minnesota Mining as a statistician in 1941. He has been secretary of the company's executive committee since 1946. Mr. Post joined the company's legal department in 1946.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 33*

Zinc sulphate, flake, 25½%, Zn. bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs	6.90	—
36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.90	8.05
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.65	8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms, less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	
t.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), granulas, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.04½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04¾	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ½c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
C.P., white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35½	—

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was a noticeable let down in consuming inquiry for oils and fats last week. Soybean oil was firmer early in the period, but eased off, closing fractionally lower. Cottonseed oil trading also was less active, but market held steady. Trading in peanut oil was inactive and crude was dropped fractionally.

Slackened demand for copra for European delivery weakened the market and shipments were lower. This was reflected in crude coconut oil, which declined fractionally, while refined grades were lifted one cent per pound. Lard market reacted lower, and cash lard declined two and one-half cents per pound. Exporters showed less interest in all hog fat choice white grease, following the break in lard.

Trading in tallow and greases slackened, but market was steady at former levels. Soapers and small lot buyers absorbed moderate lots, while export business was light. Recent advances of tallow stiffened animal fatty acids. Oleic, stearic and tallow fatty acids were raised one cent per pound. Coconut fatty acid also was advanced one and three-quarter cents per pound while other vegetable acids were unchanged but steady.

Tung oil was easier for spot and later delivery and prompt was reduced one cent per pound. Oiticica oil also was easy and lower for prompt delivery, due to quiet demand and liberal offerings. Trading in linseed oil continued restricted to fill-in needs. Carlots sales were reported at price concessions. Crude menhaden oil was firmer, following some export trading and quotations were raised ¼ cent per pound.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Business was reported light and spotty. Juotations were unchanged for all grades. No. 1 Brazilian oil was easier and quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery, New York.

Coconut—An easier tone prevailed with lower copra, and market dropped fractionally. Crude was offered at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast spot and first half November with sales reported at 15½c., straight November, same basis. Small stocks of crude on spot New York were quoted nominally at 18c. per pound, tankcars.

Copra—Market was weaker, declining $2.50 per ton. Sales were reported at $207.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast for prompt shipment, with $215 asked per ton.

Corn — Crude was steady, with light sales at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quoted at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was light last week. Market was dull and featureless. New season's high were reached early, but were not sustained, the market declining fractionally in sympathy with other commodities. Demand for cash oil was slow and refined oil was offered at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed oil was quiet, but remained steady. Tankcars were nominal at 13¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, southeast; 13⅝c. Valley and 13⅜c. Texas.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil in September totaled 1,493 tankcars, against 1,166 in August and 1,691, September last year. Visible supply was estimated at 22,106 tankcars at the end of September, compared with 17,135 in August and 11,545, September last year.

Production and Marketing Administration's New Orleans office reported tenders of 1,859 tankcars of crude cottonseed oil and 174 tankcars of refined cottonseed oil through October 23. Tenders of other cottonseed products in the 1953-54 support program included 170,174 tons of cottonseed cake and meal and 116,113 bales of linters. Tenders were above last year's total despite the reduction of the support level from 90 percent to 75 percent of parity. About 1,559 tankcars of crude oil have been sold to refiners and the resultant refined oil will be added to the CCC inventory.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 30 follows:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	55	16.30	15.90	15.95@16.00
March	41	16.06	15.75	15.77@15.79
May	33	15.85	15.60	15.60S
July	8	15.55	15.26	15.26S
October	1	14.50	14.50	14.35B

Total sales, 138 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 13⅝ per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, spot delivery and crude soybean oil, 13¾c. Market quiet. Cottonseed meal also inactive and quoted around $56 to $58 per ton, sacked, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee points. Demand below normal for this season of the year.

Linseed—Business was reported limited to less carlots for immediate needs. Market was quotably unchanged, but carlots were available at concessions on firm bids. Raw oil was offered at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and at 17.25c., New York delivery, through December. Withdrawals against contracts continued in steady request.

Minneapolis.—There was good inquiry for raw linseed oil as more and more users were beginning to get low on balances. Buyers' ideas, however, were still well under mill quotations and only continued replacement sales were the order of the day. Forward business was limited, although some fair sales were reported in preceding week at under spot market prices. Crushers continued to maintain raw oil at 16c. a pound, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	6,180,000	7,320,000
Since Sept. 1	55,020,000	75,120,000

Flaxseed—Light seed offerings restricted trading. Market remained firm.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed prices ruled firm as demand was good for the light offerings. Bulk of the flaxseed sold in a range of $3.90 to $3.93 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. Purchases in the spot cash market amounted to only 21 cars and 3,000 bushels in small lots. To-arrive bookings totaled seven cars and 50,000 bushels in varied-sized lots. Producers continued their withholding policy

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, coconut, fatty, 1¾c. per lb.
Oleic, 1c. per lb.
Stearic, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.
hydrog. ¾c. per lb.
Oil coconut, ref., 1c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Ouricury, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, 2.50 per ton.
Lard, 2½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, castor, Braz. No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 31, 1952
90.91	91.53	92.68	116.54

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Cottonseed Crush: September

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during September and August, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	September	August
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	1,323,217	276,415
Crushed or used	509,670	181,688
Stocks at mills	1,063,646	250,099

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	157,634,000	57,397,000
Stocks at mills	57,132,000	19,206,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	97,992,000	59,998,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]927,026,000	918,585,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	241,458	86,379
Stocks at mills	112,687	69,948

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	109,917	38,534
Stocks at mills	47,162	42,162

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]171,759	60,177
Stocks at mills	[3]98,008	58,966

[1] Commodity Credit Corp. owned 793,046,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil on September 30.

[2] Includes 41,298 bales first cut, 119,188 bales second cut, and 11,273 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 504.4; first cut, 577.2; second cut, 603.3; and mill run, 563.3 pounds.

[3] Includes 43,461 bales first cut, 47,021 bales second cut, and 7,526 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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and only small lots of free flax moved to market. Receipts of flax for all accounts last week totaled 295 cars, compared to 380 cars the previous week and 221 cars a year ago. Shipments out of Minneapolis totaled 32 cars as against 195 cars the previous week and 110 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53
Past week.	516,250	375,700	21,100	85,000
Since Sept. 1..	9,259,600	8,469,900	1,548,550	1,143,550

Oiticica—Market was lower for prompt delivery and tankcars were nominal at 18c. to 18¼c. per pound, New York basis, depending upon seller. Buying interest continued to lag. Drums ranged from 19½c. to 20c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Trading was limited to small lots for immediate delivery. Market was unchanged at $2.60 to $2.65 per gallon, according to quantity. Stocks on spot were not heavy, but adequate to cover current spotty demand.

Peanut—Crude oil was lower and quoted at 20⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southeast mills, prompt shipment. Supplies were scarce, but demand also was slow. Refined oil was in limited supply and nominal at 25¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Prices were irregular and early advances were not sustained, the market closing fractionally lower. Trading was moderate and not as active as during the previous two weeks. Crude was quoted at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, first half November, 13¼c. straight November; 12⅞c. December and 12½c., January-March. Refined grades were lower, with salad quoted at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in September amountd to 3,702 tankcars, compared with 3,732 in August and 3,229, in September last year. Visible supply was estimated at 4,414 tankcars at the end of September, against 3,954 in August and 3,574, September 1952.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 30 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	51	13.09	12.60	12.80@12.85
March	53	12.59	12.25	12.42S
May	6	12.27	12.15	12.21@12.25
September	4	11.50	11.40	11.45@11.50

Total sales, 114 contracts.

Tung—Increased offerings for prompt and later delivery weakened the market and prices declined, especially for spot delivery. Tankcars were quoted at 25c. per pound, New York, spot; 24¼c. straight November and 23½c., December forward. Drums also were lower at 26½c. to 27½c. per pound, New York, depending upon quantity. Consuming inquiry was inactive.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market remained steady at unchanged prices. Trading was fair and lacked the volume of business transacted the previous week. Export inquiry has slackened and sales were light and spotty.

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Choice, not all hog was merely nominal at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow was unchanged at 4½c.; house, 4¼c. and brown, 3¼c. same basis.

Lard—Market weak, scoring drastic decline with other commodities. Cash lard was lower and nominal at 16c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was fairly active in better grades for domestic delivery, while export business was limited. Soapmakers absorbed fair sized lots at current prices. Prices were unchanged and steady. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5½c.; special, 5¼c. and No. 1, 4⅝c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Buying was confined to immediate needs. Light pressed oil was offered at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Export business in crude menhaden was reported fair and holders of limited stocks raised asking prices ¼c. Tankcars, were quoted at 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Atlantic coast and 7c., Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Domestic fish oil supplies continued light to moderate with crude tuna oil market weak and no trading reported. Demand lagged for Canadian herring oil with quotations 7¼c.-7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver. Pilchard landings through October 26 of the present southern California season totaled 1,365 tons with no oil production.

Fatty Acids

Increased cost of tallow and greases was reflected in animal fatty acids and prices were lifted ¾c. to 1c. per pound. Oleic, stearic and tallow acids were lifted 1c. per pound, while hydrogenated tallow was advanced ¾c. Coconut fatty acid also was stronger, advancing 1¾c. per pound, while other vegetable fatty acids were quotably unchanged, but firm with the strength of basic oils. Consuming demand been more active of late especially for the animal grades and orders were booked for spot and up to 30-day requirements.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—According to the government report issued October 27, meal production and shipments are indicated in tons, as follows:—

	1953	1952
Meal produced in Sept.....	241,000	248,660
shipped in Sept.....	199,000	214,679
on hand Sept. 30.....	113,000	81,857
in seed on hand.....	479,000	470,868
in sight	592,000	552,725
in seed to be received....	1,813,000	1,646,039
Total meal available....	2,405,000	2,198,764

Prices for 41 percent meal were quoted at $54.50 per ton, sacked Memphis; $56.50, West Tennessee; $58, Alabama, Georgia, and $59. Carolina points, immediate and November shipment; 36 percent $5 lower and bulk $3 less.

Linseed Meal—Liberal offers and slow demand weakened the market and prices were lower.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices favored the weak side of the ledger on light demand and plentiful offers. Buying continued largely for nearby needs as feeders and mixers were unwilling to go beyond. Others were still eating away at old inventories. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted around $57 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent to 34 percent protein, was priced at $62.50 a ton, bulk. Shipments continued good as much of the business was for spot needs.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	12,840,000	11,220,000
Since Sept. 1.....	95,820,000	112,320,000

Peanut Feed Meal—The supply of peanut feed meal in the southeast continued very scarce although demand was limited. Forty-five percent old process was nominal at $65 per ton Georgia and solvent, $62 South Alabama points, sacked November shipment. The government still held large supplies of peanuts at prices too high for the mills to crush profitably.

Soybean Crush: Sept.

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during September and August, 1953, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	September	August
	Tons	
Receipts	697,884	222,960
Crushed	466,718	560,531
Stocks at mills.....	459,548	228,382

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	214,568,000	200,180,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	68,552,000	82,103,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	172,756,000	207,893,000
Stocks at mills.....	32,229,000	60,035,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	368,065	444,975
Stocks at mills.....	59,001	102,259

Soybean Meal—Demand for soybean meal continued principally for spot shipment. Offering prices for 44 percent were $56 per ton, bulk Decatur, November; $58 December, and $61 January- September. Forthy-four percent meal basis West Tennessee mills was quoted at $61 per ton bulk October through February.

Waxes

Carnauba—Buying interest was slightly better, though actual trading was light and spotty. Offerings on spot were not as liberal as heretofore and the market displayed an improved undertone. Yellow grades were steadier and quotations were lifted 1c. per pound, while other grades were quotably unchanged. No. 3, North country crude was quoted at 87c. to 89c. per pound, spot and refined, 92c. to 94c. per pound, on spot as to quantity. No. 1 yellow was higher at $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, same basis. Trading for shipment from Brazil was reported slow, with prices unchanged and steady.

Ouricury—Firmer shipment market and light stocks here stiffened the local situation. Refined wax on spot was lifted to 77c. to 78c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

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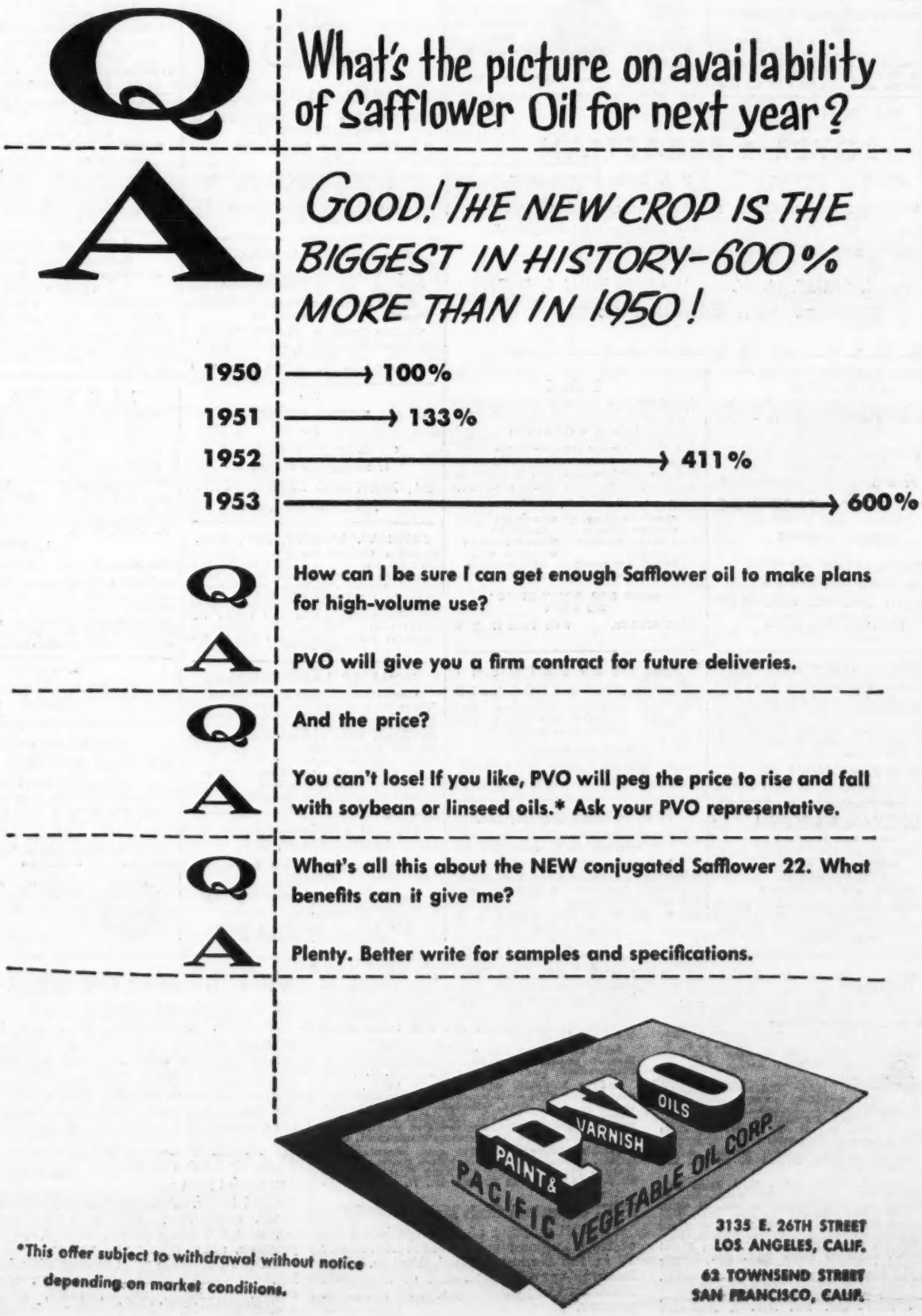
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Drugs, 384 ¼-lb. bots. ammonium oxalate ACS, 3,360 ¼-lb. bots. ammonium sulfate ACS, 1,728 1-oz. bot. mercuric iodide, red, NF, various destns., inv. 108, Nov. 9, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sand St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Gas, 600 gals. argon, for welding, inv. 42, Nov. 16, Contracting Officer, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, Colo.

Insecticide, 4,065 gals. Chlordane, liquid, 13,000 gals. DDT, emulsion concentrate, 43,000 lbs. DDT powder, 100% technical grade, inv. 1823, Nov. 10, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., 4,500 DDT aerosol bombs, low pressure valve, dispenser; type inv. SF-533 Nov. 9, Gen. Service Adm., Business Service Center, Region 9, 49 4th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Paint, 440 gals. white paint, lead base, inv. NY-3D-51046-A, Nov. 10; 3,625 gals. paint, oil, interior, white, inv. NY-3D-50857-A, Nov. 9, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, P.O. Box 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.; 4 items paint, exterior, aluminum, inv. 49, Nov. 9, Purchasing Officer, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.; 50-675 gals. coating, solution, spray type, inv. B54-39, Nov. 9, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.; 1,200 gals. coating, interior, Class I, inv. 01-601-54-10B, Nov. 19, Contracting Officer, Mobile Air Material Area, Brookley AFB, Ala.; paint, various colors, varnish, 7 items, inv. 169, Nov. 3, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; 800 1-gal. cans enamel, lusterless, quickdrying, inv. 6, Nov. 13, Procurement Branch, Sierra Ordnance Depot, Herlong, Calif.; 915 gals. paint and enamel, inv. 2S-KC-30021, Nov. 3, Gen. Services Adm., Region 6, Business Service Center, 1800 Fed Office Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Soda ash, 18,000 lbs. powder, reg. No. 2758A, Nov. 13, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Officer, Procurement Div., 24 State St., N. Y. 4, N. Y.

Sodium fluoride, 90,000 lbs. in 375-lb. fibre dms., white, 90% or more, pure, dense; 90,000 lbs. in 375-lb. fibre dms., alternate sodium fluoride, same, Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Procurement Section, Supply Branch, Div. of Gen Service, Washington, D. C.

Trichloroethylene, 156,970 gals. cleaning materials, solvent cleaners, technical grade, various destns., inv. 1815, Nov. 16, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 11 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

N. E. Chemical Club Meets Nov. 17

The fall meeting of the Chemical Club of New England will be held November 17 in the Kenmore hotel, Boston. Dan Donovan, purchasing agent of Pepperell Manufacturing Company will be the guest speaker.

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P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

creased items. Abrasives, methyl alcohol, chain, containers, coffee and eggs were up, as were soybean oil, linseed, paper, propane, soap, tallow and valves.

On the downside were automobiles, burlap, die castings, bituminous coal, coke, copper products, cotton, meat, sugar, grains, glycerin, hides, jute, some lumber, mercury, china wood oil, castor oil, tung oil, palm oil, rubber, some steel, textiles, tin, and zinc products.

The critical list of materials in short supply has practically disappeared, the exceptions being nickel, polyethylene and some steel items.

CANADA

Canadian industrial business, which has been reported better than that of the United States in recent months, has changed to more nearly resemble a common pattern. Though back orders and production have held up better, the trend has turned down. Prices are about in line, while inventories are up and employment is off. Buying policy is now close to that of the United States. Building still is at a high rate, helped by good weather. Canadian purchasing agents expect the high business level to continue for the balance of the year.

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2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'7"x10'), #310-16.

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1—Buflovak Vacuum Double Drum Dryer, 24 in. x 48 in.

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1—Swenson Walker, type 316 stainless steel jacketed crystallizer, 4—10' sections.
1—3,000 gallon type 316 stainless steel tank with coils.
1—Fletcher 20" stainless steel centrifuge with motor.
1—Ellis 30" stainless steel centrifuge with motor.
1—Fletcher 40" stainless steel suspended type centrifuge, perforated basket.
2—Buflovak vacuum shelf dryers, 20 shelves each, double door.
1—Devine vacuum shelf dryer, 9 shelves.
1—Buflovak stainless steel rotary vacuum dryer, 5' x 20'.
1—Baker Perkins stainless steel jacketed mixer, sigma blades, double arm, 9 gallons.
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1—48" dia. x 40 plate high Bubble Cap Column.

2—2300 gal. Vertical closed Aluminum Tanks, 5/16" & 7/16".

1—1400 gal. Vertical closed Aluminum Tank, 5/16" & 7/16".

15—Aluminum Compartment Tanks, 2700 and 3000 gal. Removed from truck chassis.

2—Kennedy Van Saun 3' dia. x 6' long Ball Tube Mills.

1—64" dia. x 13" plate Bubble Cap Column, high chrome iron.

3—5' dia. x 50' Stainless Steel Columns or Extraction Towers, baffle plate type.

1—Baker Perkins #14—JEM Universal Mixer, 50 gal. working cap., vacuum cover; jacketed; double arm, sigma blades; 50 HP motor.

ANOTHER LIQUIDATION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Welded steel tanks, Lastiglas lined—(4) 21,700 gal. Horiz.; (10) 13,700 gal. Horiz.; (4) 9100 gal. Vert.; (2) 6000 gal. Vert.; (4) 4400 gal. Vert. Bolted tanks (brewery glass lining). (9) Vertical—2000, 3600 and 5400 gal. (8) Vertical closed Aluminum Tanks — 4100 gal. cap. (1) York 10 x 10 Ammonia Compressor with 125 HP 2/60/2300/360 Sync-motor. (1) York 10 x 10 Ammonia Compressor with Skinner Uniflow Steam Engine.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. Turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

40—Stainless Steel Tanks—15, 30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 260, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 16,000 gal.

30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 500, 1400, 2300, 3100, 4100 and 9000 gal.

30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50 # jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

8—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 368, 160, 70, 55, 40 and 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel. 30 HP Motor.

5—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

2—48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Bottom Discharge, AT&M & Bird.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

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Priced Right—Write Now

- Kinney Size 64-9-18 Vac. Pump, Rebuilt.
- Vulcan Complete Solvent Extraction Plant.
- Karbate Exchanger, 176-1¼" tubes, 586 sq. ft.
- Rotex #32 double deck Screen, 60"x120".
- Baker-Perkins double arm Sigma Mixer 30 H.P.
- 2300 Gal. rlsted S.S. Tank with coil.
- Briquetting Press, Vulcan 10-12 TPH.
- Elmco 8'x8' rotary cont. Filter, Complete.
- Oliver 5'4"x8' Precoat. All iron. Complete.
- Abbe-Blutergess Turbine Sifter, 3 H.P.
- Abbe Dispersall Mixer, 30 HP sup pr.
- DeLaval S.S. ACVO Centrifuge.
- Day Roller Mill, 12"x32" three roll wtr cld.
- Fletcher 40" Centrifugal, 15 HP solid steel basket.
- Sweetland #12 Filter, 36 lvs on 4" centers.
- Sweetland #12 Filter, 48 lvs on 3" centers.
- Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, S.S. new.
- Oliver 8'x10' Precoat Filter, All iron.
- Buflovak 2 stage Evaporator, 5'x12'.
- Vulcan 48" dia. Still, 30 steel pits.
- S.S. Heat Exchanger, 36-1½" tubes, 16' long.
- S.S. Heat Exchanger, 36-1" tubes, 16' long.
- Bird 18"x28" Centrifugal cont. Bksel.
- 300 Gal. Pfaudler Reactor, 316 S.S. Jktd.
- Pfaudler 1,000 Gal. XL Reactor, Agit.
- Baker-Perkins S-24 Tor-Mesr cont. Cent.
- 42"x24" Rotary Dryer, ¼" shell.

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Filter: Oliver 1x1', type 316 stain. steel.
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Mixer: Colton #4 stain. steel, 5 hp.
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Mixers: Abbe Lenart s.s., 10 and 100 gal.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
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Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
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100 gal. Double Arm Sigma Bladed M.D. Mixer.
Eppenbach 7½ H.P. Colloid Mill.
Abbe 15 gal. Jar Mill.
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Stokes F Tablet Press.
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Autoclaves, 1 gal.-2 gal.-10 gal.-50 gal.
Rotary Blender, 347 SS, 5'x5'.
Churns, 300 gal. each, in batteries of 3.
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Crystallizer, steel, 15' long, Jktd.
Sharples Centrifuges, steel & S.S.
Air Compressors, 10x8, 20 H.P. motors.
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Twin Drum Dryer, 42"x120", complete.
Dryer, Electric, 12 shelves, 40"x40".
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Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
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New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

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1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24" 30", 36" Iron Filter Presses, also disc types. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
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Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
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100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle
1200 gal. Agit. Steel Tank, 15 HP motor.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
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6—Amer. Tool 300 gal. Churns.
250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 5,000 gals.
250 gal. vert. Copper Jack Kettle.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33" Jar Mills.
1—Abbe ebble Mill, 24"x33". Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
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1—Rcbinson 16" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
3—Day 15 & 40-gal. Pony Mixers
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

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Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Ball & Jewell #1 Rotary Cutter.
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Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
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4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
2—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
3—Revolving Pans, 18", 30" & 36" dia.
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4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
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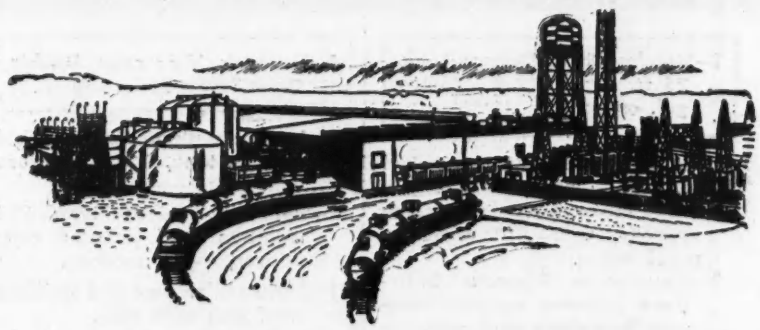

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2—Blaw-Knox 110 Gal. Jack. & Ag. Autoclaves 2000 psi. Code Const.
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2—Sperry 18" Jack. Filter Presses.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter, Bronze Leaves.
1—Read 100 Gal. Mixer, Jack. 40 HP.
8—Horiz. Spiral Mixers 100 to 2000#.
3—Rotail Sifters, 20"x48" to 40"x120".
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, 6 to 17 shelves.
3—Stokes RD-3 & DD-2 Tablet Machine.
1—G. L. Vac. Receiver, 250 Gal.
3—Al. Bubble Cap Columns, 27"x36".
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer.
5—Hor. S.S. Tanks, 2,500 to 16,000 Gals.
20—Jack. S.S. Kettles, 30 to 300 Gals.
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2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
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1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 5, 12, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
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1—Nickel Heat Exchanger, 135 sq. ft., Griscom Russell.

2—300 Gal. S.S. 347 Tanks, ASME.
1—Shriver 18"x18" S.S. Filter Press, 10 Chambers.
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CENTRIFUGES—SS, 40", 48".
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DRYERS—Double Drum, 32"x90", 36"x84", 48"x108", 42"x120".
DRYERS—Conveyor, 2'x28', 6'x40', 6'6"x43', 8'x94', SS 16'x85'.
ELEVATORS—Bucket, 50', 44', 31' 27', 19' centers.
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FILTER PRESSES—42", 36", 30".
FLAKER—2'x4'.
KETTLES & REACTORS — Stainless Steel, 3000 gal., 525 gal., 300 gal.
KETTLES & REACTORS—Steel, 2800 gal., 1700 gal., 1000 gal.
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KOMBINATOR—Flowmaster K-200.
MILLS—5-roll 50" Raymond, 10"x48" Ball, 6'x8' Ball, 36"x42" Pebble.
REBOILERS—100 sq. ft., 2200 sq. ft.
TANKS—1200 gal., 4000 gal., 6500 gal., 8500 gal., 12,000 gal., 13,500 gal., 15,000 gal., 135,000 gal.
TANKS—Aluminum, 6000 gal.
TANKS—Stainless Steel, 650 gal., 9800 gal., 10000 gal.
TANK—Lead, 525 gal.
TANKS—Pressure, 1300 gal., 250 PSI, 8200 gal., 390 PSI, 9000 gal., 50 PSI, 15,000 gal., 500 PSI, 23,000 gal., 600 PSI.

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1—Buflovak triple effect monel evaporator, 450 sq. ft.
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1—Baker Perkins 500 gallon jacketed double arm mixer.
2—Artisan 3000# jacketed dry powder mixers.
7—Stainless steel condensers, 8, 9, 35, 55 & 330 sq. ft.
3—Mikro Bantam, 1SI & 2DH pulverizers.
5—Tyler Niagara 3' x 8' & 2' x 8' single deck stainless screens.
1—Sharples Super-D-Canter PY-14 stainless steel, 15 HP XP motor.

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1 Sperry 30" Aluminum; 34 chambers; closed delivery.
11 Shriver 32" Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses; crated for Export.
3705 L1—Shriver 7" C.I. 17 Pl. & Fr. Closed Delivery.
F16-744-5—Shriver 12" Aluminum Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses.
F16-740-43—Shriver 18" to 42" Cast Iron Filter Presses.
3795 L4—Sparkler Filter 18 D 12 Jacketed.
F13-746—Sparkler S.S. 18 D 4 Jacketed Filter.
3787 E 4—Shriver 30" C.I. 30 Chamber P.&F. O.D. Filter Press.
F 14-750-2—Niagara Stainless Filters No. 3 and No. 60.
F 15-749—Swensen Nickel Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'x2'.

LATEST LISTINGS

3693—Steel Ball Mills, 20"x20" and 3"[illegible]".
3789—Patterson Pebble Mills from 20"[illegible] to 6'x8'.
3800—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10"[illegible].
M 13-206—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 4½"[illegible].
3705 L 2—Eppenbach QV7 Colloid Mill with 1½ H.P. motor.
H2-200—Tri Homo Homogenizer No. 1; S.S. Jacketed; 10 HP.
H2-201—Eppenbach S.S. Model 17 Colloid Mill; 15 H.P.
3705 L7—Stainless Steel Autoclave; 5"x12".
3795 L5—Nickel Autoclave; 16"x15" agitated.
E 12-200—Buffalo Monel vaporator, 290 sq. ft.
3793—Sanitary Head Heat Exchanger; 36 (1") S.S. Tubes 20' long ASME code 180 sq. ft.
C 13-160-2—Steel Distillation Columns; 38"x45'; 36"x18' and 48"x37'.
R 4-300—1800 Gal. S.S. Jktd. Reactor, 6'0"x9'7" with agitator.
R4-311—Aluminum Pressure Vessel, 800 Gal., 51"x98" Jacketed.
R4-302—Pfaudler Glass Lined 50 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Kettle; 24"x30".
R4-303—Pfaudler Glass Lined 200 Gal. Jktd.; Agtd. Reactor.
R4-305—Stainless Resin Kettles, 2500 gal., 7'4"x9' direct fired; agitated.
R4-331—Lithcote 450 Gal. Jacketed agitated Reactor with manhole.

KETTLES

3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 300 gal. immediately.
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd, Agtd; 4'x5'.
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36x46"; 2-way Agitator.
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29".
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 47"x67".
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated.
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3646 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle.
K3-156—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x28¾".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'2".
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Fusion Pot; agitated; direct fired.
3218—3200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½".
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave, 3000 PSI; agitated, 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50".
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side.
3168 D7—Doppler Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high.
3390—Buffalo 560 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 Gal. 54"x7'.

SPECIAL LOT SK 521

Baker Perkins Type 136 Stainless Steel Jaymeer Continuous Centrifugal Size 812.
2 Type 316 Stainless Steel Vertical Tanks, 1,200 Gal. closed tops; agitated.
2 Type 316 Stainless Vibrating Screens, size 18"x48"; motorized.
Raymond No. 50 Stainless Imp Mill.
Raymond 3 Stage Flash Drying System.
Sprout Waldron Type 316 Stainless Pneu-Vacuum Material Handling System.
DSA Autoclean Dust Collector 84AC12 with type 316 Stainless contacts.

SPECIAL LOT H 505
Pharmaceuticals-Drugs

11 S.S. Her. Tanks; 2000 Gal with agitators.
6 S.S. Ho. Tanks; 1000 Gal. with agitators.
5 S.S. Vertical Tanks; 450 Gal. with agitators.
2 Pn. Scale Inverted Air Cleaners.
12 Head Pn. Scale Vac. Filter.
2 Head Pn. Scale Aut. Capper.
2 Pn. Scale Auto. Fr. & Back High Speed Str. Line Labelers.
26 Valve Automatic CEM Filler.
4 Head Automatic Capem Capper.
Eitel 30 Disc Bronze Nickel Plated Filter.
World E Line Aut. Labeller.

TABLET EQUIPMENT

2675—F. J. Stokes Rotary Tablet Press Model DD, 23 station; 1 7/16x⅝"; up to 700 per minute.
3533E1-2—Two Stokes Rotary D4 Tablet Presses; 16 stations; 15/16"x9/16" motorized.
2026—Stokes Rotary D1 Tablet Press 16 stations; ⅝" up to 500 per minute.
1302W15—Colton Rotary No. 10-35 Tablet Press; ¾"x1¼" up to 800 per minute; motorized.
3673 L29-30—Two Colton No. 1 PT Automatic Tablet Triturate Machines, complete with motors and accessories.
3707—F. J. Stokes Model 43A Oscillating Granulator, complete with 1 H.P. motor.
2146AB—Ayers Tablet Counter and Filler; motorized.

SPECIAL LOT B 504
FOOD PROCESSING

2 Buffalo 5'x12' Vacuum Drum Dryers with Barometric Condensers and Dust Collectors, etc.
2 Devine Vac. Chamber Dryers; with 5 shelves 40"x43".
Jacketed Receivers and Pumps.
2 S.S. 1,000 Gal. Tanks.
3 Shriver 30" Filter Presses Pl & Frame (30) chambers.
Buffalo S.S. Single Effect Calandria Evaporator; 3'x11'.
Pulverizers, Mixers, Accessories.

PEBBLE MILLS

3 International Buhrstone lined Mills, 8'x8'; direct drive, 50 HP.
5 Patterson 6'x8' Buhrstone lined.
2 Patterson 6'x6' Buhrstone; 20 HP.
1 Patterson, 6'x5' Buhrstone lined.
3 Abbe 4'6"x5', Buhrstone lined.
2 Patterson Porcelain Lined Mills; 40"x48" and 30"x42".

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1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
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1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
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1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
10—Tanks, 9'6"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
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1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
1—Rotary Dryer direct fired 54"x30'6".
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1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x22".
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
3—Tankcar Tanks, 10,000 gal. each, with coils.
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Wanted To purchase business. We are desirous of expanding our activities in the chemical and specialties field and have funds available for the purchase of an established company with a view to merging operations. Chemical Concentrates Corporation, PO Box F, Clinton Hill Station, Newark, New Jersey.

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

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For Sale: Dryer, Buflovak 32" x 72" Double Drum Dryer, complete with motor, Reeves variable speed drive, stainless conveyors, elevators and flaker. Entire unit factory reconditioned and equal to new. OPD 141.

Used 50- 500 gallon jacketed Pfaudler reactors agitated explosion proof. 750 gallon open jacketed Pfaudler with agitator. All acid proof, excellent condition—miscellaneous other equipment, chemical laboratory furniture. Steel and alberene stone. Immediate sale. Metropolitan area. OPD 142.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: Reeves 6x40' Rotary Dryer Rebuilt & reconditioned—35 h.p. motor with Link Belt silent chain drive. Manley Brothers, 1050 Ogden Dunes, Gary, Indiana.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers, Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus, Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

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Pharmaceutical Chemist, B.S.PH, M.S. Pharmaceutical Chemistry, D.V.M. (Doctor Veterinary Medicine) desires position as technical adviser research and development. Familiar with nutritional products and biologicals. OPD 139.

Metallurgical Oil Specialist seeks position as consultant, part or full time, thirty years experience, American and foreign. Have been employed by several leading oil firms home and abroad but would like to locate in own country. Thoroughly experienced in American and foreign methods, formula, types of oil used by the largest manufacturers of automobile and jet engines. Experienced in manufacturing in all types of cutting oils, grinding, drawing, stamping, broaching, quenching and tempering oil, liquid baths; also oils for textile and leather trades. OPD 135.

Bakelite Appoints Carlson

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has appointed Harry Carlson to the market development department. Mr. Carlson previously was manager of the laminating materials division.

Flaxseed World Output

—Continued from page 5

increased by virtually that quantity. Final estimates place India's harvest at 14,200,000 bushels against 12,600,000 in 1952.

Southern Hemisphere Production

Forecasts of flaxseed production in southern hemisphere countries are as yet largely speculative as the crop will not be harvested until the end of the year. In Argentina, unofficial sources indicate that plantings were down 5 to 10 percent from last year. Moreover, the crop reportedly is showing the effects of dry weather during the past two or three months. On the basis of this information and assuming an acreage abandonment roughly equal to the average of the past ten years (about 22 percent), output may be around 18,000,000 bushels. This would be about one-fifth less than last year's crop. With this decline in Argentina and a drop of possibly 10 percent in Uruguay, total output in South America may be down around 18 percent, it was pointed out.

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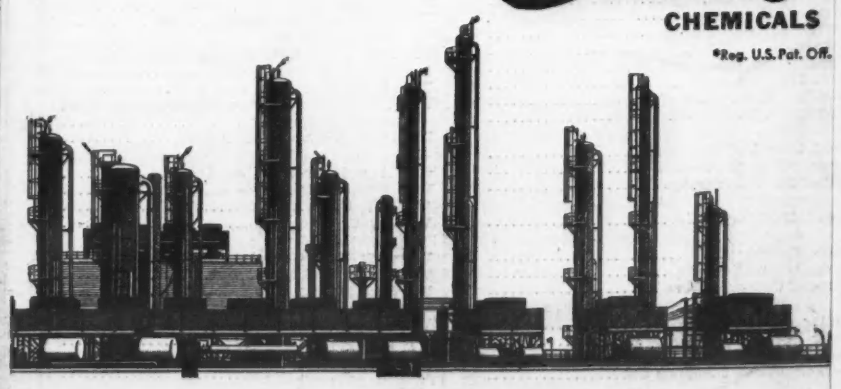

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